

Front Vol. I.



W. Cave del. Winton

J. Taylor sculp

Front Vol. I.



W. Cave del. Winton

J. Taylor sculp

1494. a. 34.

THE
H I S T O R Y
AND ANTIQUITIES OF
W I N C H E S T E R,
K
SETTING FORTH ITS

ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, MANU-
FACTORIES, TRADE, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION;
ITS SEVERAL WARDS, PARISHES, PRECINCTS, DIS-
TRICTS, CHURCHES, RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE
FOUNDATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC EDIFICES:

TOGETHER WITH THE
CHARTERS, LAWS, CUSTOMS, RIGHTS, LIBERTIES,
AND PRIVILEGES OF THAT ANCIENT CITY.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A VARIETY OF PLATES.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

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®

HISTORICAL

W. I. M. S. T. E.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF BUREAU
FOR THE YEAR 1881

BY THE CHIEF OF BUREAU
J. W. COOPER

up

TO THE WORSHIPFUL
SIR PAULET ST. JOHN, BARONET,
MAYOR,
AND TO THE
CORPORATION AND CITIZENS
OF WINCHESTER,

THIS WORK, AS A TESTIMONY
OF GRATITUDE AND ESTEEM,
IS MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED,
BY THEIR OBEDIENT, AND DEVOTED
SERVANT,

Winton, Sept. 2,
1772.

THE AUTHOR.

/

TO THE WORKERS OF

SIR PAUL ST. JOHN, BARONET

MAYOR

AND TO THE

CORPORATION OF CITIZENS



OF LONDON

THIS WORK, AS A TESTIMONY

OF GRATITUDE AND RESPECT

IS MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY THEIR OBEDIENT AND DEVOTED

SERVANTS

THE AUTHOR

P R E F A C E.

THE universal desire of Knowledge in matters of Antiquity, which peculiarly distinguishes the present Age, seems to arise from the excursions that fashionable places and the convenience of travelling, have pointed out for Summer amusement and relaxation. Hence, the Mind, developed of domestic anxiety, and relieved by a redundancy of fresh objects, (the magnificent works and venerable remains of our Ancestors) becomes inspired with a liberal Curiosity, and receives Information with pleasure and delight.

A desire of contributing towards the gratification of so innocent a pursuit, and

of recalling from oblivion a remembrance of the former greatness and splendor of this ancient City, gave occasion to the present Publication; which, though committed to the public with some inaccuracies, and unembellished with an elegance of stile, that neither the work itself may admit of, nor the abilities of the Author possibly pretend to; yet, as truth and perspicuity have been his chief aim, he flatters himself with the hopes of attaining such a degree of candor and indulgence from them, as his endeavours to please and entertain, without the view of private emolument, may entitle him to expect.

For the more immediate satisfaction of the reader, it may be proper to observe, that this Work is compiled from the best private information, from a strict examination

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tion into the particulars on the spot, and from a variety of passages relating to the subject, dispersed in Dugdale, Stevens, Tanner, Camden, and many other Historians, which have been carefully collected, and properly disposed. The Bishops Registers, the Archieves in the Tower of London, and other original papers have been consulted, and carefully transcribed.

For the Historical Part, we are much indebted to an original manuscript, in the possession of John Duthy Esq; written about the year 1620, by Mr. Trussell, who was Steward to the Bishop of Winchester, and one of the Aldermen of this city; and, who seems to have began a Work, that (considering the time) would, had he lived to finish it, have done him great honor. From this manuscript, which is founded on indisputable

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disputable authority, many curious particulars have been collected, that never before came within the knowledge of the public.

As no accounts of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene ever yet transpired, and persuaded that such a one would be acceptable to the public, particular regard has been had to render an amusing and comprehensive detail of that ancient and remarkable charity; the particulars of which were collected from original manuscripts, ancient records, and other papers, in the possession of the Master of that Hospital.

Throughout the whole, great care has been taken in rendering the Latin Epitaphs, Inscriptions, and other occasional passages into English, to the end, that men of all denominations may be gratified in those enquiries which a veneration for Antiquity may

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may excite, and which the want of a liberal education, may otherwise render difficult. And, as the only aim, in attempting a literal translation of such obscure and almost unintelligible inscriptions, was merely to indulge the public, men of Letters, and of more refined Parts, will excuse whatever improprieties THEY may occasionally discover.

From the foregoing materials, the most interesting matter has been collected, and brought into so narrow a compass, as renders the Work convenient to the traveller, and within the purchase of all the inhabitants of this city, to whose amusement it is devoted. Sensible, however, that a more perfect and enlarged Compilation might have been collected from the same materials, the Author has only to hope, that
the

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the above reasons will apologize for his epitomizing the subject. And should the hours he has employed in the present attempt, furnish entertainment to the reader, and, at the same time, lay the foundation of a Complete History of Winchester, which has been by much too long neglected, it will afford to him the highest matter of reward and gratification.



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THE

THE HISTORY OF
THE
HISTORY
And ANTIQUITIES of
WINCHESTER.

THIS place has a name among the most ancient cities, of the Britons, and is generally supposed to have been the fourth in number, founded by them. From its situation on a chalky soil, it was called by the Britons, *Caer Givent*, *Caer Guen*, or *Caer Guent*, which signifies the White-city; by the Romans, it was called *Venta Belgarum*, and was probably one of their cities, as appears from the discovery of a pavement of brick, and some coins of Constantine the Great, found in digging the foundations of the royal palace; by the Saxons it was called *Wittanceaſter*; by the Latin Historians *Wintonia*; and by the Monkish Chronologers, *Ventanus*, *Wentanus*, ut in vita Anselm.

fol. 4. quartus a Dunstano Alphegus Wentanus Epus. Et apud nonnullos magis depravate Wenlanus. Warner, and many other reputable historians agree, that it was built by Ludor Rous Hudibras, the son of Liel, and grandson of Brute Greenshield, in the year of the world 2995, about 892 years before the birth of Christ, which, to the present year 1772, is two thousand six hundred and sixty-four years since its first foundation.

It is said to have been first fortified with walls and ramparts, by Guiderius, king of Britain; which being afterwards demolished in the civil wars of some of those princes, the present walls, were erected, in their stead, by Moleutius Dunwallo, A. D. 341. On the south and east sides of the city, for some distance they remain entire; and many fragments of them are continued to a considerable extent on the north and west, particularly to the westward, where are the ruins of a bastion called the Hermit's Tower, the external appearance of which denotes it to have been of considerable strength. The circumference of the walls is near two miles, to which originally belonged six gates, only one of which now remains, except a postern, called King's-Gate*, which gives

* Though Leland says, that some ancient writers call it St. Michael's-gate, from St. Michael's church, which stands near it. It seems, however, more probable, that the street now



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gives name to the street adjoining. On the west, and on part of the north and south sides, is a foss of prodigious breadth and depth, which added considerable strength to the fortification; but to the meadows, which were easily floated by the river, such a defence was thought unnecessary.

Near the Westgate of the city are some small remains of a strong and stately castle, which, according to tradition, was built by the renowned king Arthur, A. D. 523. By a plan of it, drawn A. D. 1630, it appears to have been a quadrangular structure, with a tower at each angle; and we find by a sketch in Speed, that the entrance from the west was over a bridge, thrown across the western foss, leading to a gate-way, contiguous to the south-west angle of the building; and it appears, by the same author, that it had out-works, with towers, to the south. Heylin informs us, ' that it was a gallant but not a great castle, bravely mounted on a hill for defence and

now called King's-gate-street, might have given the gate that name, as it was most likely called St. Michael's street, till the gate was erected; which was about the year 1210, after which, we might suppose, that it was some times called King's-gate-street, and sometimes St. Michael's; and the gate, at that time, might be called St. Michael's-gate, as leading into that street, though it had before been properly named King's-gate, by its royal founder.

B 2

• prof-

‘prospect.’ It was entirely demolished by Oliver Cromwell, in the civil wars of Charles I. except the chapel, which was, as it still remains, a detached building. This chapel is a magnificent edifice, consisting of three isles, a hundred and ten feet in length, and forty-five in breadth, the roof of which is supported by marble pillars of the Gothic order, and are allowed to be of excellent workmanship. A chantry formerly belonged to it, as appears by its dissolution at the Reformation. In this chapel a famous cause, concerning the superiority of the See of Canterbury, over that of York, was tried, A. D. 1072, before Hubert, the pope’s legate, king William, and all the bishops and abbots in the kingdom. The assizes for the county of Hants were originally held in the castle, at least as early as the year 1272, as we learn from the Winchester annalist, who frequently remarks, that the royal family quitted their residence at this place in order to make room for the judges. And we learn from Speed, that Henry the Third sat as judge in this castle, and tried many causes himself. But after the destruction of the castle, the chapel, of which we have just been speaking, was appropriated to this purpose; from which time it has borne the name of Castle, or County-hall. At present it is esteemed the best court in the western circuit. Over

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court of Nisi Prius, above the judge's seat, hangs what is commonly called king Arthur's round Table, which is eighteen feet in diameter. This piece of antiquity is said to be upwards of twelve hundred years standing; though some authors affirm, that it is of a much later date. However, it is of higher antiquity than it is commonly supposed to be; for Paulus Jovius, who wrote above two hundred years ago, relates, that it was shewn to the emperor Charles the Fifth, and that, at that time, many marks of its antiquity had been destroyed; the names of the knights were then just written afresh, and the table, with its whole ornaments, newly repaired. Tilts and tournaments are supposed to have been established at Winchester by king Arthur, and were often held here before the king and parliament. This table might probably have been used on those occasions, for entertaining the combatants; which, on that account, was properly inscribed with the names of Arthur's twenty-four knights. The names of the knights inscribed on the table, are much the same as those we find in an old romance, called *Morte Arthur*, viz. Sir Lancelot du Lake, Sir Tristram, Sir Pelleas, Sir Gawain, Sir Gareth, &c.

Adjoining to the chapel, and on the very spot where the castle formerly stood, Charles the Second began a magnificent royal palace, from a design

of Sir Christopher Wren, the first stone of which was laid March 23, 1683. It was intended by the king for his summer's residence, and was to have been sufficient to entertain the whole court, with all kinds of sport and diversion. There was particularly intended a large cupola, which was to have been carried thirty feet above the roof, so as to be seen a great way at sea. The south side is two hundred and sixteen feet, and the west, three hundred and twenty-eight; and the shell, when it was discontinued, is said to have cost upwards of twenty-five thousand pounds, although the building was no further prosecuted, than barely carried up to the roof, and covered in. The principal floor consists of a noble range of apartments, twenty feet high, and the whole building contains no less than an hundred and sixty rooms. The great stair-case was to have been supported by fine pillars of Italian marble, which were presented to the king by the grand duke of Tuscany; but were afterwards given to the duke of Bolton by king George the First, and are now to be seen at the duke's seat at Hackwood Park. The centre of this palace, being exactly in a line with the centre of the west end of the cathedral, the city was to have been laid open from north to south, the breadth of the transept, or cross of the cathedral, in a street about two hundred feet broad, which was to consist of
houses



W. Cave, del. WINTON.

A View of the Ruins of the Kings' Palace at Winchester.

Printed by James, &c.



houses for the nobility, and persons of rank. The fofs, which now furrounds the edifice, was to have been converted into a fine canal, over which four bridges were to be thrown, opposite the centre of each of the four fronts. A park was also laid out near ten miles in circumference, which terminated west upon the open Downs, in view of Stockbridge; but the sudden death of the king prevented the progress and execution of this noble plan. The house, with a royal revenue was afterwards settled by parliament, as an appendage upon prince George of Denmark, for his life, in case he had outlived the queen; but his royal highness died before her majesty; so that all hopes of ever seeing it brought to perfection are now totally vanished. It was afterwards fitted up for the French prisoners, taken last war, wherein upwards of five thousand of those unhappy wretches were at one time confined.

The city of Winchester is remarkable for having been the first place in the kingdom, incorporated by a free charter, and governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. It was then divided into six Wards, or Aldermanries, in the following manner, viz.

I. The Ward of the North side of the High-street.

II. The South side of the same.

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III.

THE HISTORY OF

- III. Of Jewry-street.
- IV. Of Tanner-street.
- V. Of Colebrook-street.
- VI. Of Gold-street.

The four last of which Wards, were sub-divided into the following Streets, viz.

Bridlin-street,
Parchment-street,
Jewry-street,
Fleishmonger-street,
Chilworth-street,
Tanner-street,
Wongar-street,
Colebrook-street,
Buck-street,
Calpe-street,
Gould-street,
Garr-street,
Northgate-street,
Southgate-street.

Several of which streets are now entirely lost, and converted into gardens, &c. and others are greatly depopulated, as not to contain near a sixth part of the houses which formerly stood in them*.

This city is likewise celebrated for the great variety of churchesh with which it formerly abound-

* See more particularly the Appendix, No. II.

ed; infomuch, that, as Mr. Trussell writes, ‘ pas-
‘ fingers cowlde no way enter into this cittie, ether
‘ through any of the gates, or the single posternes,
‘ but of necessitie, ether they must goe under a
‘ church, or so close unto a church, or some ora-
‘ torye, that they might not touch, at the entrance
‘ hereunto, any thing so soone as the walls of
‘ such places. The testimonyes whereof are at
‘ this tyme*, by the ruines of the churches, and
‘ such places, as for instance, whosoever then came
‘ in at the Northgate, must come under the church
‘ of St. Marye, built uppon that gate, and close
‘ by the church of St. Allhollows, built close
‘ within the wall, both of which were burnt downe
‘ in the tyme of king Stephen, att the entrie of
‘ Henrye de Bloyes, the king’s brother, that way :
‘ Yf they came through King’s-gate, then likewise
‘ under the church of St. Swythyn’s, built over
‘ that gate, and which is att this day used as a
‘ parish church ; Yf through Westgate, then close
‘ to a chapple builde without the walls, but ad-
‘ joined to the gate, parte whereof is their yet
‘ standing, or by the church of St. Peter’s, White-
‘ bread, built on the same side of the waye, but
‘ within the gate ; but that with the former
‘ perished in the flames ; Yf they came through
‘ the East-gate, they came close to the walls of
‘ the church of the White-fryars, built within the

* A.D. 1620, about which time Mr. Trussell wrote.

cittie, on the North side of the High-street, their,
 and ruined in the tyme of the suppression of
 sutch places, intended for holy divotion, and
 then by the chapple of St. John's their yet stand-
 ing, which in these dayes is made useful for some
 pious purpose; Yf any came through the south-
 gate, then they must needs goe by the church of
 St. Mary Ode, built within the cittie, on the
 Westside of Gould-street, some parte of the
 ruines whereoff are yet apparant, their, but
 whether this church perished in the flames with
 the other, or was battered downe as standing
 betwixt Maude the Queen besiedging, and
 Maude the Empreffe, besiedged, is verye uncer-
 tayne, but about that time yt was ruined; Nay,
 if the entrance had been through Durngate pos-
 terne, (though no ordenary way) yet it must
 needs have beene close by the walls of the church
 of the Black-fryars, a most curious piece of work-
 manship, of full square black flint, and yet re-
 mayneth visible in the ruins thereof*. And
 indeed, we cannot wonder that so many churches,
 should in this manner be situated at the extremities
 of the city, since fifty at least, were standing therein
 at one and the same time†. Out of which num-
 ber there now remains only nine, a distinct account

* See Mr. Trussells, M. S. fol. 26, 27.

† See a List of Churches, in the Appendix, No. I.

of which will be hereafter given. Here were likewise, an infinite number of monasteries, conventual buildings, and other religious foundations, the most considerable of which was that dedicated to St. Swithin, and belonged to the Cathedral church, being situated on the South side thereof. But besides this, of which we shall speak more at large hereafter, there was a very eminent one, first founded by king Alfred, near the present cathedral, whose abbots had a seat in Parliament. The best accounts of this monastery we find in the Monasticon, which are as follows.

“ At Winchester was a college of secular canons, built by king Edward the elder, in pursuance of his father Ælfred’s will. It was called Newminster, to distinguish it from the Oldminster or cathedral, within the precincts of whose cemetery it stood, no less than two hundred years from the time of its first erection, till the removal of it to a place called Hyde, without the city walls of Winchester; whereupon the convent lost its name of Newminster, and was ever after distinguished by the title of Hyde abbey. The occasion of this translation was on account of the several differences arising from the too near neighbourhood of these two great churches; to prevent which for the future, the monks of Newminster, being of the latter

“ latter foundation, submitted to transplant them-
“ selves as aforesaid. On the original establish-
“ ment of this convent by king Edward, which
“ was in the year 903, seculars were placed in it
“ according to the founder’s direction, and St.
“ Grimbold nominated to preside over them.
“ But his death happening before the same was
“ fully settled, I cannot find who else was sub-
“ stituted in his stead, or by whom the same ca-
“ nons were governed. However, it is plain that
“ they did not continue above sixty years; for,
“ on the promotion of Ethelwold (the great pa-
“ tron of the monks) to the see of Winchester,
“ anno 963, he found means to dissolve this col-
“ lege the next year, viz. anno 964, (the occa-
“ sion of their removal, the Monasticon tells us,
“ was the wicked life of those secular canons) and
“ appropriate the revenues to the maintenance of
“ an abbot and monks; on whom, as well be-
“ fore their removal to Hyde, already mentioned,
“ as since, were conferred large privileges, not
“ only by the munificence of the founder king
“ Edward, but also by several of his successors,
“ kings of England, viz. king Athelstan, king
“ Edward, king Edred, king Edgar, king Ed-
“ mund Ironside, king Edward the Confessor,
“ king William the Conqueror, and particularly
“ king Henry the First, and his queen Maud, as
may

“ may be seen in the several charters in the Monasticon. However, this house was not without its misfortunes; for William the Conqueror, at his first coming, finding the abbot, and twelve of his monks in arms against him, seized upon their estate, and held it above two years; and, in the reign of king Stephen, Henry de Blois, his brother, then bishop of Winchester, was so oppressive that he wrested from the monks almost all their church plate, and dispersed them to such a degree, that from forty they were reduced to ten. The reason of the bishop's thus treating them was, that they being but newly fixed at Hyde, of which there had been only one abbot, who died in the eleventh year of his government, he took advantage thereof to reduce them to his measures, which are said, were to erect his see into an archbishoprick, and convert this abbey into a bishoprick, and subject it and Chichester, to the jurisdiction thereof, &c. Besides, as this monastery had often rivalled the cathedral, while it stood in its old place, so he was apprehensive it might still vie and contend therewith, it having been so celebrated and famous for the sepulchres of divers princes, &c. there interred, viz. king Edmund, and his son Elfred, St. Eadburgh, daughter of king Edward, Ælfred, son of king Edulf, king Ælfred, and, as some others tell us, king

“ Ed.

“ Edred, notwithstanding there is an inscription
“ for him in Winchester cathedral. All which
“ princes bones, &c. being with great solemnity
“ removed to Hyde, created further emulation, on
“ their depositing them with great ceremony there,
“ where they rested in quiet till the general ha-
“ vock of religious houses; which storm fell so
“ severely on Hyde, that there continue not, at
“ this day, the least remains of the grandeur of
“ this once magnificent abbey, but the name; the
“ very ruins being as it were perished, not so much
“ as the bare walls of this godly church appearing,
“ which stood just without the city gate, and was
“ dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Peter and
“ St. Grimbald, and endowed with lands valued
“ 26 Henry 8. at 865 l. 18 s. That this destruc-
“ tion was made soon after the Reformation, and
“ the monuments then pulled to pieces, we may
“ judge from Leland, who gives us the follow-
“ ing account thereof.

“ In the suburb stood the great abby of Hyde,
“ and hath yet a parochie church. This abbey
“ was called Newanminster, and stood in the
“ close hard by St. Swithin's, otherwise called
“ Ealdenminster; but when it was translated
“ thence to Hyde, it bore the name of Hyde.
“ The bones of Alfredus, king of the West Sax-
“ ons, and of Edward his son and king, were
“ tran-

“ translated from Newanminster, and laid in a
“ tomb before the high-altar at Hyde. In which
“ tomb was of late found two little tables of lead,
“ inscribed with their names. And here lay also
“ the bones of St. Grimbald and Iudoce.”

This monastery was translated from the neighbourhood of the cathedral, by an edict of king Henry the First, A. D. 1121. The church, which was built with flint, cased with stone, appears, from its ruins, to have consisted of three isles, and to have been at least two hundred and forty feet long. Of the monastery, nothing remains, except some out-buildings towards the street, and one gate-way, the mouldings of which exhibit on each side the head of a king. The same head occurs on a wall towards the south. Great part of the precinct wall is still standing. The church of St. Bartholomew, now called Hyde church, originally stood within the precincts, as did many parish churches in other places; and the tower of St. Bartholomew was probably built with the same stone collected from the ruins of the abbey.

Next to this in point of eminence, was a Benedictine nunnery, called St. Mary's abbey, founded by Alswithe, the wife of king Alfred, A. D. 900. It was situated near the house of Sir Paulet St. John, Bart. the present worthy Mayor of this city, in whose garden, the only remains of this edifice, is to be seen, which is now reduced

duced to one small heap of stones. This piece of antiquity is however carefully preserved, and may be seen by the curious traveller. It originally consisted of an abbess and twenty-one nuns, and was valued at the dissolution at 175l. 7s. 2d. This part of Winchester is still called the Abbey; and Camden acquaints us, that the ruins of it shewed it to have been a stately fabric. From this nunnery king Henry the First took his wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm the Third, king of Scotland, by which marriage the royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united.

The hospital of the Almonry of the church of St. Swithin, commonly called the Susterne Spytal, was a foundation maintained by St. Swithin's convent, and adjoined to the present college on the west.

The eminent college of St. Elizabeth was founded by John de Pontiffara, bishop of Winchester A. D. 1300. It stood in a meadow, called St. Stephen's, near the present college on the east, and is described by Leland, thus: "The college of St. Elizabeth of Hungarie, lyith straite east upon the new college (Winchester college): and there is but a little narrow causey betwix them. The myne arme and stream of Alsford water, divided a little above the college (Elizabeth college) into two armes, runnith on each side." Afterwards he adds, "within the

“ two armes, not far from the college church of
“ St. Elizabeth, is a chapel of St. Stephen.” The
best particulars of this college, we collect from the
Monasticon, which are here quoted, from a per-
suasion of their being acceptable to most of our
readers.

The bishop, in his statutes, sets forth “ That he
“ founds this college before the gates of Wolvesey
“ castle, in a certain meadow, called St. Stephen’s
“ Meadow, containing six acres, in which also
“ stands the ancient chapel of St. Stephen; that
“ there should be three altars erected in the same,
“ the high altar of St. Elizabeth, one of St. Ste-
“ phen and St. Lawrence, and the third of St.
“ Edmund, king, and St. Thomas of Canterbury,
“ martyr, and placed there seven chaplains, with
“ six clerks in holy orders, three of them to be
“ deacons, and the other three sub-deacons. One
“ of the chaplains to be chief, at the appointment
“ of the bishop of Winchester, and so the chap-
“ lains and clerks all to be placed by the said
“ bishop. The chaplains and clerks to be satis-
“ fied with one dish, and their pittance, and on
“ Sundays, and double festivals, the chaplains to
“ have a second dish.

“ The chaplains and clerks to be obedient to
“ their chief in all things lawful, and grave in
“ their habit and behaviour; sober, modest, good
“ livers,

“ livers, and of good conversation, remote from
“ laymen. The chief for his cloathing, over and
“ above meat and drink, to have six marks per
“ annum, each chaplain forty shillings, and each
“ clerk twenty shillings.

“ All of them to eat and drink together in the
“ same house, the chief and chaplains together
“ at one table, the clerks at another. Each chap-
“ lain to lie in the room allotted him, the clerks
“ all in one place. Each chaplain to have a young
“ clerk from ten to eighteen years of age, to serve
“ and sing at church in a surplice, and to serve him
“ in his chamber, to be provided with meat and
“ cloaths by the chief, and no chaplain to have
“ any other servants to serve him in particular, and
“ those young clerks to eat in the same hall, se-
“ parate from the others. The chief, with the
“ advice of the chaplains, to order the rest of the
“ family.

“ They were enjoined to behave themselves
“ devoutly in the chapel, to say the Mattins of
“ our Lady in the morning, in a low voice, and
“ distinctly all together; and then to say the
“ mattins of the day, so that one part of the choir
“ should not begin before the other had done, and
“ that there should be a pause between every
“ verse. After Prime to sing the Mass of the
“ Blessed Virgin, according to the use of Sarum;
“ and so to sing all the hours, and then to say the
“ hours

“ hours of the Blessed Virgin in a low voice.
“ Then to sing the Mass of St. Elizabeth, and
“ three Masses at proper times to be said; two
“ for the Dead, and the third of the Holy Ghost;
“ so as not to hinder the singing service. All this
“ being done, about nine to begin the High So-
“ lemn Mass. Every chaplain, at each Mass, to
“ say a particular collect for the founder of the said
“ chapel; another particularly for him after his
“ death; another for the bishop of Winchester
“ departed; a fourth, for the king and queen; a
“ fifth, of the kings queens; and all the faithful
“ departed; and a sixth, for the living and dead,
“ and especially for the prior and monastery of
“ Winchester. The chief and chaplains to say
“ Mass every day, unless there be any lawful im-
“ pediment.

“ Before evening song, the chaplains and clerks
“ all to meet in the chapel, and say distinctly
“ the Placebo and Dirige. When a dead body shall
“ be in presence, or on an anniversary, or thirtieth
“ day the Placebo and Dirige to be sung, with the
“ nine lessons, excepting the Paschal time. After
“ which they are to begin the Vespers of our La-
“ dy in a low voice, and then the Vespers of the
“ day sung. Lastly, to sing the Complin of the
“ day, and say that of our Lady. This is to be
“ done every day for ever, excepting only those
“ days, the solemn service of which shall obstruct

“ it

“ it. The office to be performed according to the
“ solemn use of Sarum.

“ The chief to take charge of all affairs both
“ at home and abroad, to give an account to the
“ chaplains, and the bishop's treasurer, of the
“ state of the chapel, and all that belongs to it;
“ and, with the advice and consent of the said
“ chaplains, to order and dispose of the reve-
“ nues of the same. If the chief be negligent,
“ or a dilapidator, the same to be made out to
“ the bishop of Winchester; but not by any par-
“ ticular chaplain, without the consent of the
“ major part of them.

“ No chaplain to be absent, without leave, at
“ any hours in the chapel.

“ None to be admitted to it without being well
“ examined as to his learning, singing, and un-
“ derstanding of the divine office.

“ No women to come within the inclosure of
“ the house, any farther than into the church, or
“ the hall.

“ The chaplains and clerks, at their first ad-
“ mission, to swear to observe these statutes, dated
“ in the year 1301.”

This college was valued, at the dissolution, at
112 l. 17 s. 4 d.

On the north side of the church-yard of St.
Mary's abbey, before described, stood the chapel
of

of the Holy Trinity, consisting of a warden, and several priests.

Here was a convent of each of the four orders of Mendicant Friars. The Augustine Friars were situate on the south of the city, in the road to Southampton; the Grey Friars, or Minors, on the east, and the Dominicans on the north, just within the city. To these we may add the prior, and brethren of St. Peter in the church of St. Maurice, and the church of St. Mary Kalendar.

But the most noble and magnificent of these kind of buildings in Winchester, was the monastery and cathedral, originally founded by Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, who is said to have consecrated it to the honour of our Saviour, on the 4th of Nov. A. D. 169. This stood about an hundred and two years, and was destroyed in the persecution of the emperor Dioclesian, A. D. 266.

We find it afterwards restored, and consecrated by Constantius to Amphibalus, martyr, A. D. 309. About the year 542, the sons of Mordred flew into it to avoid the cruelty of Constantine, who, disregarding the sanctity of the place, murdered one of them before the altar. It continued under this name, in the full enjoyment of its privileges till the time of Cerdic, first king of the West Saxons, who driving away some, and killing others of the monks, turned it into an idol temple.

Kin-

Kingelife, one of his successors, and the first Christian king of the West Saxons, again restored it; and demolishing the old cathedral, laid the foundations of a new one, A. D. 611, which was finished by his son Kenwalch, who succeeded to the regal authority. Birinus and Agilbertus were the two first bishops of this new foundation; but on some dispute, the see of Dorchester was removed hither, A. D. 660; and Wina was appointed to the bishopric, who falling afterwards under the displeasure of Kenwalch, purchased the see of London of Wulphire, king of Mercia, and is reckoned the first simoniacal bishop in England. The chapter of this new foundation, who were seculars, continued about three hundred years; but were at length removed by the persuasion of bishop Ethelwold in the reign of king Edgar, A. D. 963, who substituted a convent of Benedictines, which remained till the reformation.

The present edifice was began, A. D. 1079, by bishop Walkelyn, a Norman, in the reign of William the Conqueror, who finished the tower, the choir, the transept, and, probably the West end; accordingly, the monks, in the presence of almost all the bishops and abbots in the kingdom, passed, with much state and solemnity from the old monastery to the new one, A. D. 1093, on the feast of St. Swithin, to whom it was consecrated; and, in the most solemn procession,
tran-

translated the shrine of that Saint to the new church. The whole was afterwards nobly improved by William of Wykeham; and at length finished, as it now appears, by bishop Fox, of whose ample benefactions and alterations, we shall speak more at large hereafter.

When this eminent convent, which consisted of a prior and forty-two monks, had flourished in its splendor and magnificence for near nine hundred years, it was dissolved by Henry the Eighth, November the 15th, 1539, who seized the gold and silver plate, images, and other rich ornaments, both of the church and convent: an inventory of which, for the satisfaction of the public, we have here introduced.

Copy of the Inventory of the Cathedral Church of St. Swithin, in Winchester, as it was given in by the Prior and Convent to Cromwell, Secretary of State, and the King's Vicar-general over all spiritual men.

And, first, Of the things that are abroad in the Church.

IMPRIMIS, The nether part of the high-altar, being of plate of gold, garnished with stones. The front above being of brodering work and pearls, and above that a table of images of silver, and gilt, garnished with stones.

Item,

Kingelife, one of his successors, and the first Christian king of the West Saxons, again restored it; and demolishing the old cathedral, laid the foundations of a new one, A. D. 611, which was finished by his son Kenwalch, who succeeded to the regal authority. Birinus and Agilbertus were the two first bishops of this new foundation; but on some dispute, the see of Dorchester was removed hither, A. D. 660; and Wina was appointed to the bishopric, who falling afterwards under the displeasure of Kenwalch, purchased the see of London of Wulphire, king of Mercia, and is reckoned the first simoniacal bishop in England. The chapter of this new foundation, who were seculars, continued about three hundred years; but were at length removed by the persuasion of bishop Ethelwold in the reign of king Edgar, A. D. 963, who substituted a convent of Benedictines, which remained till the reformation.

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And, first, Of the things that are abroad in the Church.

IMPRIMIS, The nether part of the high-altar, being of plate of gold, garnished with stones. The front above being of broidering work and pearls, and above that a table of images of silver, and gilt, garnished with stones.

Item,

Item, Above the altar a great cross, and an image of plate of gold, garnished with stones.

Item, Behind the high altar, St. Swithin's shrine, being of plate silver, and gilt, and garnished with stones.

Item, In the body of the church, a great cross, and an image of Christ, and Mary and John, being of plate silver, partly gilt.

Item, A cross of plate of silver, and gilt, with an image over the iron door. And the two images of Mary and John are but copper gilt.

The inventory of the Sextre. Jewels of gold.

Imprimis, There are in Sextre, five crosses of gold, garnished with precious stones. And one of the five is but of plate of gold, fixed upon wood.

Item, One shrine of plate of gold garnished with precious stones.

Item, One pair of candlesticks of gold.

Item, One little box of gold, with his cover to bear the holy sacrament.

Item, Three chalices of gold, and one of them garnished with precious stones.

Item, One little pax of gold.

Item, One little sacring bell of gold.

Item, Four pontifical bells of gold, with precious stones.

Item,

Item, One pectoral of gold set with stones.

Item, One pectoral partly gold, partly silver and gilt, set with stones.

Item, Two saints arms of plate of gold, garnished with stones.

Item, St. Philip's foot, covered with plate of gold, and with stones.

Item, A book of the four Evangelists, written all with gold, and the outer side is of plate of gold.

JEWELS OF SILVER.

Imprimis, One table of our Lady, being of silver and gilt.

Item, Nine crosses of silver, and gilt, and one of crystal.

Item, One and twenty shrines, some all silver and gilt, and some part silver and gilt, and part copper and gilt, and some part silver and part ivory, and some copper and gilt, and some set with garnished stones.

Item, Twelve chalices of silver and gilt, belonging to the sextre, and to the altars, and chauntries founded in the church.

Item, Four paxes of silver and gilt, belonging to the sextre, and other altars.

Item, Six casts of candlesticks, belonging to the sextre and chauntries, being of silver and gilt.

C

Item,

Item, One candlestick of silver belonging to St. Swithin's shrine.

Item, Six pair of cruets of silver, belonging to the sextre and chauntries.

Item, Seven censers of silver and gilt.

Item, Two farys, one of silver and gilt, and the other only of silver.

Item, Three pair of basons of silver and gilt.

Item, Two ewers, one of them silver and gilt, and the other only silver.

Item, Six images of silver and gilt.

Item, One and thirty collars, six of them garnished with plate of silver, and gilt, and stones, the residue of broidering work, and pearls.

Item, Six pectorals of silver and gilt, garnished with stones.

Item, Three pastoral staves of silver and gilt.

Item, One pastoral staff of an unicorn's horn.

Item, Three standing mitres of silver and gilt, garnished with pearls and precious stones.

Item, Ten old mitres, garnished with pearls and stones, after the old fashion.

Item, One rector's staff of unicorn's horn.

Item, Four processional staves of plates of silver.

Item, Four sacring bells of silver and gilt, belonging to the sextre and altars.

Item, Nine pixes of chrystal, partly garnished with silver and gilt.

Item,

WINCHESTER.

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Item, Seven tables with relicks fixed in them, and four of them are of plate of silver, and gilt, and the three others of copper and gilt.

Item, Five saints heads, and four of them of plate of silver and gilt, and the first painted.

Item, Three saints arms, two of them covered with plate of silver and gilt, and the third is painted.

Item, Seven books, the outer parts of them being plates of silver and gilt.

Item, One book of king Henry the Seventh's Foundation, covered with velvet, and garnished with bosses of silver and gilt.

COPIES.

Imprimis, One cope of needle-work, wrought with gold and pearls.

Item, One chysible, two tymasyles, and parel of the albes of the same work, of my lord cardinal Beauford's gift.

Item, Eight and twenty other copies of divers other works and colours, and divers mens gifts.

Item, Forty-two copies of tissue, the one half of them blue, and the other of red.

Item, Twenty copies of red bawdkyne, wrought with corners.

Item, Eight white copies, four of them of white velvet, and the other four of white damask, broidered with white and red roses.

Item, Twenty-eight copies of white bawdkyne, woven with copper gold.

Item, Nine and twenty copies of blue filk, woven with rays of gold.

Item, Thirty other copies, of divers colours and works, and many of them perished.

CHYSIBILS, TYNNIKILS, (TUNICLES) and STOLYS.

Imprimis, Eleven principal chyfibilis with tynnikils, of divers sorts and suits.

Item, Six, and thirty old chyfibilis of divers colours and works, and been commonly used, and some of them perused.

Item, Fourteen stolis of needle-work.

HANGINGS for the ALTARS.

Imprimis, Eight divers hangings for the high altar, some of them precious, and some of them of less value.

Item, One and twenty pair of hangings for the altars of the church.

VESTMENTS, ALBES, &c.

Item, Twelve Albес of filk.

Item, Of linnen Albес, belonging to the sexton and other altars, three hundred and twenty-six.

Item

WINCHESTER.

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Item, Vestments belonging to the altars and chauntries are of divers values and works, to the number of twenty-six.

Item, Corporowes cases, and corporowes thirty-six.

Item, Altar cloths of diaper, and linnen one and twenty.

Item, Mass Books thirteen, belonging to the sextre and altars.

The INVENTORY of our LADY'S CHAPEL.

Imprimis, Five little shrines of copper and gilt.

Item, Three chalices of silver and gilt.

Item, Two paxes, the one of silver and gilt, and the other of silver.

Item, Two pair of beads, and silver and gilt, being but of ten stones apiece.

Item, Three chappels of divers suits.

Item, Two copies of silk.

Item, Thirteen albes, and three of them white silk.

Item, Three collars for the three altars of silk, garnished with plate of silver and gilt, and with stones.

Item, Four altar cloths of linnen.

Item, Two altars of silk for the altar.

The INVENTORY of the PRIOR'S HOUSE.

Imprimis, Six salts, with three covers of silver and gilt.

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Item,

THE HISTORY OF

- Item, Six spoons of silver and gilt.
- Item, Five and twenty other spoons of silver.
- Item, Three standing cups, and plain, the other two swaged, with their covers of silver and gilt.
- Item, Seven bollys of silver and gilt, with one cover.
- Item, Six silver cups, with one cover.
- Item, Four nuts, with three covers.
- Item, Two masers, with one cover.
- Item, Two silver basins, with their ewers.
- Item, Two gallon pots of silver gilt, to serve Peter and Paul.
- Item, Two silver pots.
- Item, Two chalices silver and gilt.

The INVENTORY of the SUB-PRIOR'S HOUSE.

- Item, Two salts of silver and gilt, with a cover.
- Item, One little salt of silver, with a cover.
- Item, Three silver peeces.
- Item, Eighteen silver spoons.
- Item, Three old masers perus'd.

The INVENTORY of the HORDAR'S HOUSE.

- Item, Two salts of silver and gilt with a cover.
- Item, One standing nut with a cover.
- Item, Three silver peeces.
- Item, Eighteen silver spoons.
- Item, Three old maser's perus'd.

The

The INVENTORY of the FRATRIE.

Imprimis, One standing cup of mother of pearl, the foot and cover being of silver and gilt.

Item, Two great bollys of silver.

Item, One standing cup of silver and gilt, with his cover.

Item, One standing masar with a cover of wood.

Item, Three great bollys of wood, with bonds of silver and gilt.

Item, Seven and thirty silver spoons of divers fashions.

Item, Four old masers perus'd.

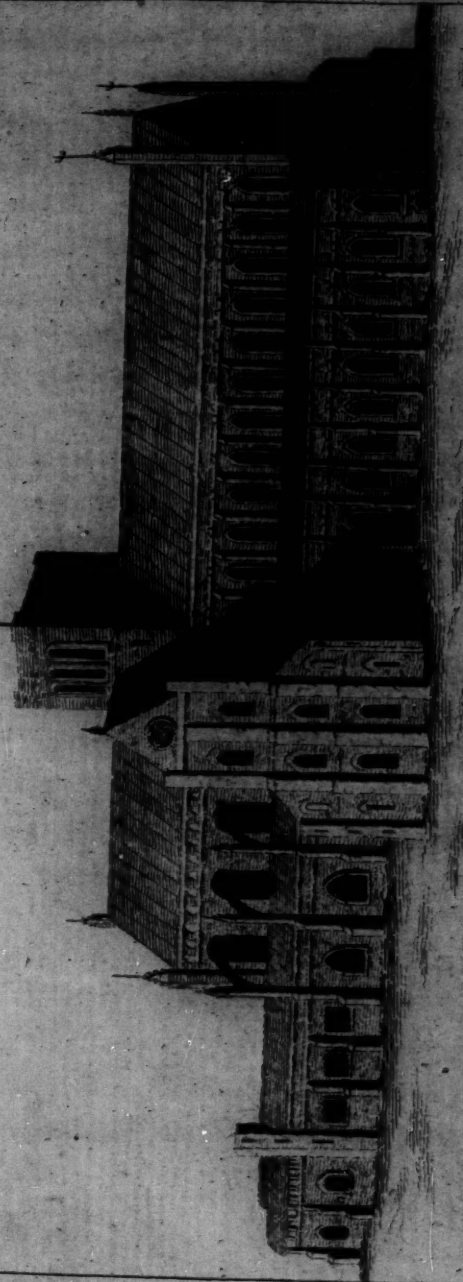
Such were the immense riches with which this church and convent was ornamented when suppressed by Henry the Eighth, who soon afterwards instituted the present foundation, and dedicated it to the Holy Trinity. It consists of one dean, twelve prebendaries, six minor canons, ten lay-clerks, or singing-men, eight choiristers, and other members. The revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at 1507 l. 17 s. 2 d. the greatest part of which was appropriated to the new dean and chapter. The last prior was William Basyng, alias Kyngsmill, who was made the first dean, and died A. D. 1548. Great part of the monastery and out-buildings of St. Swithin's were, about this time, demolished, as useles to the new foundation;

dation ; and the cathedral, since its dedication to the Holy Trinity, has bore the common appellation of Trinity church.

The length of this magnificent fabric, from east to west, is five hundred and forty-five feet ; of these, our Lady's chapel includes fifty-four, and the choir one hundred and thirty-six. The length from the iron door, near the entrance of the choir, to the porch at the west end, is three hundred and fifty-one feet ; the length of the transepts is an hundred and eighty-six feet ; the breadth of the body, below the transepts, is eighty-seven feet ; and, of the choir, forty. The vaulting in the inside is twenty-six feet high ; the exact height of the tower is one hundred and thirty-eight feet and a half ; and its breadth fifty feet by forty-eight. This tower is carried up but a very little height above the roof, not more than twenty-six feet, and has no proper finishing ; but is covered in as if the building had been left off ; which, very probably, might be the case, for there is strength enough below to support a steeple higher than that of Salisbury. The prospect from the west end of the middle ile to the east window, beyond the choir, must strike every mind susceptible of those "awful feelings that arise from the contemplation of that greatness and extent which are peculiar to the proportions of Gothic architecture."

A judi-

7



W. Carter del. W. Wilson sculp.

A View of the Cathedral Church of Winchester.

J. Taylor sculp.



A judicious and entertaining passage from Lowth's life of William of Wykeham we have here properly introduced. ' This ile was originally of the Saxon-architecture, not greatly differing from the Roman; with round pillars much stronger than Doric or Tuscan, or square piers, adorned with small pillars; round-headed arches and windows; and plain walls on the outside without buttresses; as appears by the cross-ile and tower which remain of it to this day. ' The nave of the church had been for some time in a bad condition. Bishop Edyngdon undertook to repair it in the latter part of his time, and by his will ordered his executors to finish what he had begun. And whether in pursuance of his design, and by his benefaction, or otherwise, it appears, that in the year 1371, some work of this kind was carrying on at a great expence. However, Wykeham, upon due consideration and survey, found it either so decayed and infirm, or else so mean in its appearance, and so much below the dignity of one of the first episcopal sees in the kingdom, that he determined to take down the whole from the tower westward, and to rebuild it both in a stronger and more magnificent manner. This great work he undertook in the year 1394, and entered upon it the beginning of the next year,

upon the following conditions, stipulated between him, and the prior and convent, who acquit the bishop of all obligation to it, and acknowledge it as proceeding from his mere liberality, and zeal for the honour of God. They agree to find the whole scaffolding necessary for the work; they give the bishop free leave to dig and carry away chalk and sand from any of their lands, as he shall think most convenient and useful for the same purpose; and they allow the whole materials of the old building to be applied to the use of the new. He employed William Winford as architect: Simon Membury was appointed Surveyor of the work on the bishop's part, and John Wayte, one of the monks, controller on the part of the convent. As the church of Winchester is situated on a low ground, which, without great precaution and expence, affords no very sure foundation for so weighty a structure, Wykeham thought it safest to confine himself to the plan of the former building, and to make use of a foundation already tried, and subject to no hazard. He even chose to apply to his purpose some part of the lower order of pillars of the old church, though his design was in a different style of architecture; that which we commonly call Gothic, with pointed arches and windows, without key-stones, and pillars
con.

‘ consisting of an assemblage of many small ones
‘ closely connected together, but which is more
‘ properly Saracen, for such was its origin. The
‘ Crusades gave us an idea of this form of archi-
‘ tecture, which afterwards prevailed throughout
‘ Europe. The pillars, or piers of the old build-
‘ ing, which he made use of, were about sixteen
‘ feet in height; of the same form with those in
‘ the east side of the northern cross-ile: these he
‘ carried up higher, according to the new design,
‘ altering their form, but retaining their strength,
‘ and adopting them as a firm basis for his own
‘ work. The new pillars are nearly equal in
‘ bulk to the old ones; and the intercolumnia-
‘ tion remains much the same. These circum-
‘ stances, in which stability and security were very
‘ wisely in the first place consulted, have been at-
‘ tempted, however, with some inconvenience, as it
‘ seems owing to them, that this building has not
‘ that lightness and freedom, and that elegance
‘ of proportion, which might have been expected
‘ from Wykeham’s known taste in architecture,
‘ and from the style and manner of his other
‘ works in this kind; of which we have evident
‘ examples in the chapels of both his colleges,
‘ especially in the western part of that of New
‘ College in Oxford, which is remarkably beau-
‘ tiful. To the further disadvantage of its pre-

‘ sent appearance, an alteration which could not
‘ then be foreseen has since happened. At that
‘ time the buildings of the monastery covered the
‘ whole south side of the church, so that it seemed
‘ needless to be at a great expence upon orna-
‘ ments in that part which was like to be for
‘ ever concealed. By the demolition of the mo-
‘ nastery this side is now laid open, and discovers
‘ a defect of buttresses and pinnacles, with which
‘ the north side, which was then the only one in
‘ view, is properly furnished. Another alteration
‘ of the same kind has been made in the inside, and
‘ with the like effect. Immediately before the
‘ entrance of the choir stood the vestry, which
‘ extending from side to side of the nave, pre-
‘ vented the entire conformation of those pillars
‘ against which it rested to the new design; but,
‘ at the same time, concealed the irregularity. In
‘ the time of Charles the First this was pulled
‘ down, and the present beautiful skreen, the work
‘ of Inigo Jones, was erected; but no care was
‘ taken, by an easy and obvious alteration, to cor-
‘ rect a deformity, which was then uncovered, and
‘ still continues to disgrace the building, in a part
‘ which, of all others, is the most frequently ex-
‘ posed to observation. However, with all its de-
‘ fects, which appear thus to be owing partly to
‘ an accidental and unforeseen change of circum-
‘ stances,

stances, partly to the care of avoiding greater inconveniencies, there is no fabric of its kind in England, after those of York and Lincoln, which excells this part of the cathedral church of Winchester, in greatness, stateliness, and majesty. This great pile took up about ten years in erecting, and was but just finished when the bishop died. He had provided in his will for the entire completion of his design by his executors, in case of his death; and allotted two thousand five hundred marks for what then remained to be done, besides five hundred marks for the glass windows. This was about a year and a half before it was finished; by which some sort of estimate may be made of the whole expence.

From this ile, by a stately flight of eight steps, we approach the choir. The skreen above mentioned is of the composite order, in which, on each side of the entrance, are two recesses, enriched with entablatures and compass pediments, wherein are placed the statues of the kings James and Charles the First. They are both of copper, and were given, with the skreen itself, by the latter of these monarchs. In the civil wars, the rebels, among other outrages, barbarously defaced and abused both these statues, but particularly that of Charles; attempting to break off the crown, and declaring, with much malicious vehemence,
that

‘that they would bring him back to the parliament.’ The stalls are of Norway oak, and are a masterly piece of Gothic spire work, being at once elegant and majestic. They were erected by prior Silkested, as appears by his name cut out on the pulpit, with which they are terminated on the north side. On the same side stands the organ, which was removed thither by command of king Charles the First, from the front screen above mentioned, where it was justly supposed to intercept the view from the west to the east end. The stalls, on the south side, are bounded by the bishop’s throne, erected by bishop Trelawney; the pediment of which is embellished with a mitre, and the arms of the see impaling those of his family, and is supported by fluted columns of the Corinthian order. The vaulting of the roof of the choir was executed in the reign of Charles the First, there being, before this, an opening from the choir into the first story or room of the tower; on which account the side arches of the first story, being intended to be seen from below, are wrought and ornamented. We find the same opening in the tower of St. Cross, which was built about the same time. It was undoubtedly looked upon as a beauty in architecture; and had, in some measure, the same effect as the *louvre*, or open lantern, formerly used in great halls. Height of roof

roof in the inside was also a favourite circumstance in structures of this kind, which was produced by this expedient, in a very striking degree. The arms and initials of the king, with those of his consort, queen Mary, and of John Young, dean at that time, are introduced among the ornaments of the vaulting, which is of wood. The two branches are the gift of the late Dr. Cheney, by whose benefaction the choir was paved with marble. In the pannels, below the stalls, under the organ, on the opposite side, are some memorials of the new foundation of Henry the Eighth, with the date 1540, in which the new establishment commenced; the king's arms, with H. R. viz. Henricus Rex; the arms of the church, given by the said king; the portcullis, and the arms of William Kyngsmill, the first dean, with W. K. and the arms of a bishop of Winchester, as appears by the garter and a mitre, with the initial S. and another letter illegible. In the area, leading to the high altar, is a plain raised monument, of a greyish stone, without any inscription, under which William Rufus was buried, A. D. 1000. This prince, when hunting in the New Forest, was accidentally shot with an arrow by one Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, who immediately embarked for France. The king being killed, and deserted by his courtiers, was taken up, put into
a collier's

a collier's cart, and, in that manner, conveyed to this cathedral, and laid under the tomb of which we have just been speaking. It is remarkable, that two sons, and one grandson, of William the Conqueror, were killed in this forrest. This tomb was opened by the rebels in the civil wars, who stole from thence the remains of a cloth of gold, a ring set with rubies, said to be worth five hundred pounds, and a small silver chalice. With this area the presbytery begins, which is ornamented with a roof highly finished, in a different taste from that of the tower, and is separated, on each side, from the north and south aisles, by a well executed partition wall of open work. On the top of each wall are placed three shrines or chests, beautifully carved, painted, and gilded, with a crown on each, in which are deposited the bones of several of the West Saxon kings, bishops, and some later princes, who had been originally buried behind the altar, or in different parts of the church. These remains were thus carefully collected and deposited by bishop Fox, A. D. 1525. The ascent to, and area of the high altar, is paved with marble, by the benefaction of Dr. William Harris, prebendary, and schoolmaster of Winchester college, who dying A. D. 1700, bequeathed eight hundred pounds for ornamenting the altar. The wood work about
the

the altar was erected by bishop Fox; but the canopy, with its festoons, and other ornaments, were added about the time when the new screen of Inigo Jones, at the entrance of the choir, was built, as appears by C. R. in the cornice. The two doors, or entrance on each side, still remain, through which the priest approached the altar from the Sanctum Sanctorum. The tops of three niches are likewise remaining over the altar, which probably contained three images, representing the Trinity. Behind is a very lofty screen or partition of stone, charged with most exquisite embellishments of Gothic workmanship, and infinitely superior, in point of finishing, to one of the same kind in St. Alban's abbey church. The niches, before the Reformation, were filled with statues of solid silver; but are at present supplied with urns, which were the gift of Dr. William Harris before mentioned. The screen, side-partition walls, roof of the presbytery, and of the adjoining side iles, with their walls and windows, were finished at the expence of bishop Fox, A. D. 1525, as appears by his name and arms carved in many places. The same liberal benefactor, with painted glass, which he caused to be made, new glazed the windows of this part of the church; that is, the choir windows, and those of the parallel iles. He likewise fronted the boundary of the

the choir on the outside, with two beautiful pinnacles, and other ornamental architecture, among which his statue is placed, cloathed with the episcopal habit. He probably intended to complete the remainder of the east end in the same style; and it seems, that he reduced the windows in the west side, to their present form. It is conjectured, from good authority, that the bishop was assisted in this work by prior Silkested; this prior, at least, co-operated with bishop Fox, in improving the church, by building the stalls, and a chapel, about the time when Fox began these alterations. His initials, T. S. are in the roof of Fox's presbytery. It should seem that cardinal Henry Beaufort left some money for this purpose, as H. B. appears on the outside of the south partition wall, and over its entrance. He died not many years before Fox was advanced to the bishopric. In the grand rebellion, the altar screen, just mentioned, was artfully protected from the violence of the rebels by means of an extemporaneous wall, or partition, erected in a parallel line just before it, so as entirely to conceal its beauties from the observation of the sacrilegious intruders. Other parts of the church, however, did not escape the mistaken zeal of these enemies to all that was graceful or majestic; for on the 16th of December, 1642, the soldiers, under Sir William Waller, entered

tered the church, where they broke in pieces the carved work of the choir, containing the story of the Old and New Testament, in admirable imagery. They destroyed the organ, seized the rich tapestry, cushions, and vestments of the choir, with the vessels of the altar, threw down the communion table, and carrying off the rails which encompassed it, they burnt them in their quarters. They found great store of popish books, pictures, and crucifixes in the prebendal houses, which, after a mock procession, were burnt, together with the organ pipes in the street. After this, they defaced many of the monuments; and pulling down some of the chests which contained the remains of the Saxon kings, they threw their bones against the painted glass, which they destroyed throughout the church, except the beautiful window, over the altar, exhibiting the portraits of several saints and bishops of this church, which, being more out of their reach, and less exposed than the rest, is still preserved entire, together with a few figures on the windows contiguous. The grand west window seems to be made up of the dispersed fragments, which, imperfect as it is, has a fine effect, and 'leaves the pensive imagination to supply that religious light, which 'was diffused over all the church, when every window retained its original splendor.' In this general destruction, however, the elegant tomb of
Wil-

William of Wykeham was happily preserved by one Cuff, a rebel officer in Sir William's army; who having received his education at the college of this city, held himself under an indispensable duty of protecting, with his life, the monument and remains of that munificent founder. The repairs of the devastations committed by these fanatic enthusiasts were made about A. D. 1663, soon after the return of the dean and chapter; who having been expelled during Cromwell's usurpation, did not retake possession till Aug. 19, 1660; although a sermon was preached in it on the proclamation of king Charles the Second, in May preceding, as appears by the following extract. 'At Winchester, the mayor and aldermen, in their scarlet gowns, met at the market-cross, and went down to the cathedral, where they heard a very loyal and eloquent sermon from Mr. Complin, minister of Avington, near Winchester. Marching thence into the High-street, the mayor, with the rest of the corporation, ascended a scaffold, covered with red cloth, and there solemnly proclaimed king Charles. The which ended, the musqueteers gave a gallant volley: then, silence being commanded, the remaining part of the cathedral singing-men, whereof Mr. Burt, a gentleman of eighty years of age, was one, with the master of the choiristers, and other musical
' gen-

gentlemen, sung a solemn anthem, in a room built on purpose somewhat above the mayor's scaffold, the words, O Lord, make thy servant Charles our gracious king, to rejoice in thy strength, &c.

The east end of the church is terminated by three chapels. That on the south is adorned with the tomb of Thomas Langton, bishop of Winchester, by whom it was built. The rood-loft of this chapel consists of elegant Gothic carving in wood, and both the sides are finished in the same taste; but the work has been much damaged. Under the windows are several niches for statues. The roof is painted with a hen on a tun, being a rebus on Henton, the place of the bishop's nativity, and partly on his name; the inscription, Laus tibi Christi.

The chapel in the centre is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was erected by prior Silkested before mentioned, and is used at present for morning prayers. The prior's name is on the roof; and, on the sides, which were adorned with ancient paintings, are embossed the arms of England, of Silkested, of the fee, and a rebus of T. Langton, as in the chapel just described, and who was bishop in the former part of Silkested's priorate; for whom also a tun is introduced on the cieling, the

the inscription 'ad gloriam Dei.' The same embossments appear on the outside of the building in the church-yard. In this chapel queen Mary was married to Philip king of Spain; and the chair in which she was seated during the ceremony, still remains near the altar. On the north side of the Virgin Mary's chapel, is a small chapel, dedicated, perhaps, to St. Michael; as the portraiture of that angel appears in many parts of the roof. In this chapel are the monuments of bishop Edington, and dean Mafon. Here is, likewise, the magnificent monument of the earl of Portland, lord high treasurer of England, in the reign of king Charles the First. His effigy is in copper armour at full length, with his head raised on three cushions of the same.

In the southern transept is another chapel, built, as some imagine, by Silkested, which is called by his name; though others say he was not the founder, but only made use of it as a private oratory: he, however, seems to have borne some relation to it, for, on the opposite side, are the remains of a canopy, under which the presses for the choir vestments are placed, which formerly seems to have been the covering of stalls, and still preserves in the cornice the initial letters of Silkested's name, often repeated. It is probable these
origi-

originally belonged to the opposite chapel. It is not unlikely that Silkestedde altered the windows on this side of the transept; for, on the library window, contiguous to them on the outside, is carved T. S. for Thomas Silkestedde, as is before observed. The elegant skreen of this little chapel was, at least, erected by this prior; for on it is carved, in large ornamental Gothic characters,

T H O M A S S

A few years since, that part of the skreen before the family vault of serjeant Eyre, adjoining to this chapel, was beautified, and brought to its present perfection by that family.

The library, at the south end of the southern transept, was reduced to its present form, and replenished with a valuable collection of books, by bishop Morley, A. D. 1686. But it evidently was a room belonging to the convent, as appears by the initial letters of prior Silkestedde's name, cut in a moulding of the east window, answering to the arms of the see in the opposite moulding. The present chapter-house, being the western ile of the south transept, was appropriated to that purpose A. D. 1621. In the northern transept are some imperfect traces of ancient painting, supposed to repre-

represent the combat of Guy Earl of Warwick with the Danish giant before mentioned. About the middle of the great western ile stands an ancient font: it is a square, massy block of jet coloured marble, in which a circular bason is formed for the water. It is three feet three inches over, supported by a plain pedestal of stone. The sides of the squares are ornamented with rude bas-reliefs, which seem to represent the miracles of some saint belonging to this church; and, if we may judge from the style of the architecture introduced in the carving on the south side, this singular monument of antiquity was the workmanship of the Saxon times. Under the Sanctum Sanctorum, behind the altar, is the royal vault, or burying place of the Saxon kings, whose remains were collected by Fox, as before observed, and deposited in the chests on each side the altar. The first of these chests on the south side has this inscription:

Edredus Rex, obiit anno 955.

*Hic pius in tumulo Rex Edredus requiescit,
Qui has Britonum terras repperat egregie.*

In English thus.

King Edred died in the year 955.

*Here rests the pious king Edred in his tomb,
Who notably governed these lands of the Britons.*

The

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The second chest has this inscription.

Edmundus Rex, obiit

*Quem theca hac retinet Edmundum suscipe, Christe,
Qui vivente Patre Regia sceptrâ tulit.*

King Edmund dy'd

Receive, O Christ, Edmund, whom this chest
contains,

Who sway'd the regal sceptre while his father was
living.

The third chest formerly contained the bones of
Canutus, and William Rufus, who were interred
below; and had formerly this inscription.

Hic jacent ossa Cnutonis, & Willielmi Rufi.

Here lye the bones of Cnute and William Rufus.

Instead of which, there has since been put on it
the following inscription.

*IN HAC ET ALTERA È REGIONE CISTA, RELI-
QUÆ SUNT OSSIUM Cnuti, & Rufi Regum;
EMMÆ REGINÆ; WINÆ & ALWINI EPIS-
COPORUM.*

In this, and the other opposite chest, are the re-
mains of the bones of Cnute, and Rufus, kings;
of queen Emma; Wina and Alwyn, bishops.

On the outside of the first chest from the altar
on the north partition wall, is this inscription.

D

Rex

THE HISTORY OF

Rex Kingilfus, obiit 641.

King Kingilife dy'd 641.

On the choir side of the same chest.

Adulphus, obiit 857.

Kingilf in cista hac simul ossa jacent, & Adulphi,

Alter Fundator, hic Benefactor erat.

Adulphus dy'd 857.

In this chest lye together the bones of Kingilife
and Adulphus.

The first was the Founder, the latter a Benefactor.

The second chest has this inscription.

Kenulphus Rex, obiit 754.

King Kinulphus dy'd 754.

On the choir side.

Egbertus, obiit 837.

Hic Rex Egbertus paulatim cum Rege Kenulpho

Nobis egregie munera uterque tulit.

Egbert dy'd 837.

Here king Egbert lies, with king Kinulphus,
Each of them brought us noble presents.

On the third chest was formerly this inscription.

Hic jacent ossa Winae Episcopi.

Here lye the bones of bishop Wina.

With

With the bones of bishop Wina, were enclosed those of Stigand, at first bishop of Winchester, afterwards translated to the see of Canterbury, A. D. 1052; and on the north side of the coffin was this inscription.

Hic jacet Stigandus Archiepiscopus.

Here lyes Archbishop Stigand,

But now the inscription upon it is,

IN HAC CISTA A. D. 1661, PROMISCUE RECON-
DITA SUNT OSSA PRINCIPUM ET PRÆLA-
TORUM; SACRILEGA BARBARIE DISPERSA
A. D. 1642.

In this chest, in the year of our Lord 1642, were promiscuously laid up the bones of princes and prelates, which had been scattered about with sacrilegious barbarity, in the year of our Lord 1642.

Upon the partition walls, are some ancient monuments to the memory of several noble personages; viz. under the second chest in the south wall, is a monument with the following inscription,

*Intus est corpus Ricardi, Willielmi Conquestoris
filii, & Beornix ducis.*

Within is the body of Richard, son of William the Conqueror, and duke of Barré.

D 2

Barré,

Barré, or Berry, is a government in France, bordering towards the south on Bourbonnois and Marche, to the west on Touraine, to the north on Orleanois, and to the east on Nivernois: its extent from west to east is between twenty-seven and twenty-eight miles, and from south to north, between thirty-five and thirty-six. It was formerly under the jurisdiction of William the Conqueror, and gave the title of Duke to that family; it is now subject to the parliament of Paris, but has its own laws. This Richard was the brother of Rufus, and was killed in the New Forest. Near his monument, is entombed the heart of Ethelmare, Bishop of Winchester, which was found in an ewer, and has this inscription:

Obiit anno 1261.

Corpus Ethelmari, cujus cor nunc tenet istud
Saxum, Parisiis morte datur tumulo.

The body of Ethelmare, whose heart this stone contains, lies interred at Paris.

He died in the Year 1261.

Near the entrance of the choir in the same wall, is this inscription:

Intus est cor Nicolai olim Wintoniensis Episcopi,
cujus corpus est apud Waverly.

Within

Within is the heart of Nicholas formerly Bishop of Winchester, whose body is buried at Waverly.

On the north side of the wall formerly stood a fourth chest, containing the bones of the bishops Elmstan and Kynulphus, with this inscription :

*Pontifices hæc capsa duos tenet incineratos,
Primus Elmstanus, huic successorque Kynulphus.*

This chest contains the remains of two bishops, The first Elmstan, and his successor Kynulphus.

The monument of Bishop Alfymus was on the same wall, eastward of bishop Elmstan's, with this inscription :

Alfymus plumbo præful requiescit in isto.

Alfymus, a Bishop of this church, rests in that leaden urn.

Under Kingulstus's chest, in the same wall, is this inscription :

*Qui jacet hic Regni sceptrum tulit Hardicanutus
Emmæ Cnutonis gnatus et ipse fuit.*

Obiit 1111.

Hardicanute, whose body lies here, held the scepter of this kingdom ; he was the son of King Canute and Queen Emma. He died 1111.

In the same wall, is this inscription :

Alwinus, obiit 1047.

Hic jacet Alwini corpus, qui munera nobis
Contulit egregia, parcito Chrifte pio.

Alwyn died 1047.

Here lies the body of Alwyn, who made us several
rare presents, Christ spare his pious soul.

Alwyn was bishop of this See, in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and was confined in one of the monasteries of this city, on suspicion of a criminal connexion with queen Emma, who cleared the bishop and herself from that aspersiion, by performing the Fiery Ordeal, that is, the walking blindfolded over nine plow-shares, red hot. This she is said to have done at the east end of the cathedral, without receiving the least injury; upon which memorable event, and by way of thanksgiving for her deliverance, she added nine manors to the revenues of the church. Her monument is in the same wall with the bishop's, and has this inscription :

Hic Emmam cista Reginam continet ista,
Duxit Etheldredus Rex hanc, et postea Cnutus;
Edwardum parit hæc, ac Hardicanutum
Quatuor hos Reges hæc videt sceptrā tenentes;
Anglorum Regum fuit hæc sic Mater et Uxor.

This

This chest contains Queen Emma, who first married King Ethelred, and afterwards Canute; she bore Edward and Hardicanute, and lived to see them reign; thus was she both Mother and Wife of English kings.

Under the monument of bishop Alfinus, we read this inscription:

Defuncti corpus tumulus tenet iste Johannis

Pontois, Wintoniæ præfulis eximii.

Obiit anno 1304.

This tomb contains the body of John Pontois, an amiable bishop of Winchester Cathedral.

Who died in the year 1304.

He is sometimes called John de Pontiffara, who built St. Elizabeth's college, described in page 16. In the wall on the same side under the chest of Bishop Wina, is the monument of Bishop Toclive, with this inscription.

Præfulis egregii paufant hic membra Ricardi

Toclive, cui summi gaudia sunt poli.

Obiit anno 1189.

Here rests the remains of the pious bishop Richard Toclive, may he enjoy the delight of heaven.

He died in the year 1189.

At the east end of the southern partition wall, lies the body of Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, the pious founder of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, who died A. D. 1528. His monument is a most finished specimen of the improved Gothic; here is no inscription to his memory; but he is represented by the effigies of a skeleton. Within, there is a small oratory, or chapel, called Fox's study, which he usually frequented for his devotion. The roof is highly finished; and the passion of our Saviour is represented over its altar in beautiful painted carved work. At the east end of the northern partition wall, is interred Stephen Gardiner, bishop of this See, under a monument of plain architecture. He is likewise represented by the figure of a skeleton; which received great injury in the civil wars. He died A. D. 1555. The traverse wall, betwixt these monuments, under which is the entrance into the Κομνηνιον, or Resting-place, has the arms of Charles the second at the top, and was formerly ornamented with the statues of several Saxon kings, bishops, &c. who had been buried near this spot, with these inscriptions under them, in Saxon characters.

Kyngulstus Rex. Kinewaldus Rex. Adulphus Rex. Edwardus Rex Senior. St. Birinus, Episcopus. Egbertus Rex. Alfredus Rex filius ejus.
Athel-

Athelstanus Rex filius ejus. Edredus Rex. Edgar Rex. Emma Regina. Alwinus Episcopus. Etheldredus Rex. S. Edwardus Rex filius ejus. Canutus Rex. Hardicanutus filius ejus.

That is,

King Kyngulstus. King Kinewalke. King Adulphus. King Edward the Elder. Saint Birinus, Bishop. King Egbert. King Alfred's Son. King Athelstan's Son. King Edred. King Edgar. Queen Emma. Bishop Alwin. King Ethelred. King Edward's Son. King Canute. King Hardicanute's Son.

Over each name, is a well executed niche and pedestal, which seem to have been made and ornamented by Bishop Fox. Under the whole is this distich.

Corpora sanctorum sunt hic in pace sepulta,
Ex meritis quorum fulgent miracula multa.

The bodies of Saints here rest in peace, through whose shining merits many conspicuous miracles were wrought.

Besides the Saxon kings already mentioned, Ethelwolf, Edsed and Edwin were interred in this church; together with some of its more ancient bishops, viz. Denewulf, Ethelwold, Brithwald,

Walkelyne, Henry de Bloys, &c. In the area on the east side of this traverse wall, is a sumptuous and stately monument to the memory of Henry Beaufort, son to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; he was bishop of this See, cardinal of St. Eusebius, general of the Pope's forces against the Bohemians, and four times lord high chancellor of England; and was a noble benefactor to this church. His effigies is represented in the cardinal's habit; but the inscription is now totally lost; this being all, according to Godwyn, that remained legible near two hundred years ago.

Tribularrer si nescirem misericordias tuas.

I should be in tribulation, if I was ignorant of thy mercies.

Opposite to this, and designed in evident imitation of it, is the superb shrine and monument of William Wainfleet, bishop of Winchester, lord high chancellor of England, and the munificent founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, who died A.D. 1486. He is represented on his tomb in his episcopal habit, grasping his heart betwixt his hands. The roof and spire work of his shrine is equal, if not superior, in exuberance of ornament and height of finishing, to any structure of the kind in England.

It

It was repaired by the master of Magdalén college, A. D. 1741. It is recorded of bishop Wainfleet, that he proposed to the heads of New-college, Oxford, to enlarge their revenues to double their value, provided the members of that body would pray for his soul jointly with that of William of Wykeham. But their veneration for the memory of their founder, was so great, that, upon considering the proposal, they judged, that the complying with it would be derogatory to his honour, and therefore refused the offer. Westward of his monument are the traces of the effigies of a bishop of this church, said to be Saint Swithin; it appears to have been formerly inlaid with brass, which was carried off in the civil wars. Near this, is a tomb raised somewhat higher than the pavement, said to be that of Lucius, the first christian king of Britain, and original founder of Winchester cathedral. Here is, however, no inscription to illustrate this conjecture. At the bottom of the steps, on the south side of the choir, are two very ancient monuments; one of which has no inscription; the other belongs to a prior of the convent, who died in the year of our Lord 1295, and is thus inscribed:

Hic jacet Williemus de Basing, quondam Prior
istius Ecclesiæ, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus,

D 6

& qui

& qui pro anima ejus oraverit, tres annos & quinquaginta dies Indulgentiæ precipiet.

Here lies William of Basing, formerly Prior of this Church, to whose Soul may God be propitious; and he who shall pray for him, shall obtain an indulgence of three years and fifty days.

The adjoining monument, may with equal probability be his predecessor's, whose name was William de Basyng and who died A. D. 1284.

Against one of the pillars in the body of the church, is a stone pulpit, from whence orations or sermons were formerly delivered; and has since been appropriated to that use, by the Hessian chaplains, a little before their encampment near this city. Near this pulpit, lays the remains of William Kingsmell the first dean of this cathedral, and has the following inscription:

Wilhelmus Kingsmell, Prior ultimus, Decanus
primus Ecclesiæ.
Obiit. 1548.
William Kingsmell, the last Prior and first Dean
of this Church.
Died, 1548.

Almost contiguous is this inscription:

Robertus Horne, Theologiæ Doctoreximius, quondam Christi causæ exul, deinde Episcopus Winton, pie obiit in Domino Jun. 1. 1580. Episcopatus sui anno 19.

Robert

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Robert Horne, an Excellent Doctor in divinity, formerly banished for the cause of Christ, was since made bishop of Winchester. He piously died in the Lord, June 1st. 1580, in the 9th year of his Episcopacy.

Opposite to the former upon another marble this inscription appears,

D. Johannis Watson hujus Ecclesiæ Winton. Præbendarius, Decanus ac Deinde Episcopus, Prudentissimus Pater, Vir optimus, præcipue erga inopes misericors. Obiit in Domino Januar. 23, anno Ætatis suæ 63, Episcopatus 4. 1583.

Dr. John Watson, prebend, dean, and afterwards bishop of the church of Winchester, was a most prudent father, a good man, and very charitable to the poor. He died in the Lord, on the 23d of January, 1583, in the 4th year of his Episcopacy, and in the 63d year of his age.

Nearer the choir, is the tomb of William of Edington, bishop of Winchester, with the following epitaph.

Eddyngton natus Wilhelmus hic est tumulatus,
Præsul prægratus, in Wintonia Cathedratus,
Qui pertransitis, ejus memorare velitis,
Providus & mitis, ausit cum mille peritis,
Pervigil

Pervigil Anglorum fuit adjutor populorum,
 Dulcis egenorum Pater, & Protector eorum;
 M. C. tribus junctum, post LXV fit I punctum
 Octava Sanctum notat hunc Octobris inunctum.

1366.

William of Edington is here interred,
 A munificent Bishop of Winchester cathedral.
 Ye passengers, recollect him in your devotion,
 For he was provident and mild; of great erudition;
 A vigilant Patron of the English nation;
 A tender Father and Protector of the poor.
 This holy Prelate died on the eighth of October,
 M. thrice C. with LXV. and I. being the year

1366.

Edington, while bishop of this See, was elected arch-bishop of Canterbury; but when the arch-bishopric was presented him, he rejected it, saying, "If Canterbury is the higher rack, Winchester is the better manger." He was made lord high treasurer of England, and was a noble benefactor to this church. He was succeeded in his Episcopacy by the famous William of Wykeham, so denominated from the village where he was born; which is about fifteen miles south east of this city, in the road to Gosport; and lies buried in a magnificent chapel, built at his own expence thirteen years before his death, for his

his private devotion. Its situation, however, seems not at all well chosen, if we consider it with regard to the beauty of that part of the church in which it stands, where it creates an irregularity, by projecting on each side beyond the pillars; but Wykeham was determined to the choice of this particular spot, by a strong religious impression, which had been stamped on his mind from his childhood: for in this part of the old church there had been an altar formerly dedicated to the B. Virgin Mary, where mass used to be celebrated every morning, which seems to have been a favorite one, and much frequented when Wykeham was a boy; it had a particular name among the people, and was called *MASS OF THE B. VIRGIN*, from the name of a monk of the convent, who usually officiated in it. Wykeham, though young, was constant in his daily attendance at this mass, and seems even then to have chose the blessed Virgin for his peculiar patronness, and, in a manner, to have dedicated himself to her service. This, it was, that determined the situation of his oratory; and which seems to have been the reason of his dedicating to her his two colleges, and calling them by her name; over all the principal gates, of which he has carefully represented himself in the act of adoration to her, and his and their common guardian. He erected a chapel between the very pillars where he performed

formed his daily devotions in his younger days against one of which stood the altar above mentioned: this chapel he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the altar was continued in the same place as before. The bishop ordered his body to be deposited in the middle of this chapel; and so great was his persuasion of the reasonableness and efficacy of prayers for the dead, that he himself, a little before his death, directed that Mass should be perpetually said for him, in the following manner. "The Prior and Convent, in consideration of a benefaction made to them by the bishop, of about the yearly value of twenty marks; and, in consideration of his having at a great expence, in a most decent and handsome manner, rebuilt from the foundations, his and their cathedral church of Winchester, and given to it a great number of vestments and other ornaments; as also in gratitude for many other favours and benefits most generously conferred on them by him; being desirous to the utmost of their ability, to compensate with spiritual goods the many benefits both temporal and spiritual received from him, engage, for themselves and their successors, to perform for ever the following service for the health of his soul, and for the souls of his parents and benefactors. In the first place, in the chapel in the nave of the church

church, where the bishop has chosen to be buried, three masses shall be celebrated daily, for him and his benefactors particularly, by the monks of the convent: the first mass, De Sancta Maria, early in the morning throughout the year; the two other masses later in the morning, at Tierce, or at sixth hour, either De Sanctis, or De Temporalis, as the devotion of the person officiating shall incline them; in each of which masses the collect Rege quæsumus shall be said during the bishop's life for his good estate, and the prayer Deus cui proprium, for the souls of his parents and benefactors. After the bishop's decease, instead of the collect Rege quæsumus, shall be said the prayer Deus qui inter Apostolicos, for the bishop, and for him only. The prior to pay to each of these monks every day, one penny; the sacrist to provide for them bread, wine, book, chalice, vestments, candles for the altar, pall, and all other necessities and ornaments. They further engage, that the charity-boys of the priory, shall, every night for ever, sing at the said chapel in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, the anthem Salve Regina, or Ave Regina, and after it say the psalm De profundis, with the prayer Fidelium, or Inclina, for the souls of the father and mother of the bishop, and for his soul after his decease, and for the souls of

‘ of all the faithful deceased : for which the prior
‘ is to pay to the almoner yearly, on the feast of
‘ the annunciation of the blessed Virgin, six shil-
‘ lings and eight-pence, for the use of the said
‘ boys. It is farther ordered, that the monks of
‘ the convent in priest’s orders, shall be appointed
‘ weekly to the performances of these services in
‘ a table by course; and that, if any one so ap-
‘ pointed, shall by sudden infirmity or otherwise
‘ be hindered from officiating, he shall give no-
‘ tice of it to the prior or his substitute, who shall
‘ nominate another to supply his place.’

This engagement of the prior and convent was dated the 16th of August, 1404, about a month before the bishop’s death, which happened at South-Waltham, on Saturday the 27th of September following, about eight o’clock in the morning, in the 80th year of his age. His funeral was attended by a great concourse of people of all sorts; some, as we may well suppose, were drawn thither by their affection for him, and regard for his memory; and great numbers of the poorer sort, to partake of the alms reached out to them on this occasion; for he had ordered in his will, that in whatever place he should happen to die, and through whatever places his body should be carried, between the place of his death and the cathedral church of Winchester, in all these places,

to every poor tenant that had held of him there as bishop of Winchester, should be given, to pray for his soul, four-pence; and to every other poor person asking alms, two-pence, or one-penny at least, according to the discretion of his executors; and that on the day of his burial, to every poor person coming to Winchester, and asking alms for the love of God, and for the health of his soul, should be given four-pence. The abundant legacies, benefactions, and charitable donations bequeathed by this great prelate, may be seen at large in his life, written by the ingenious Dr. Lowth; to which we refer the reader, as it would be going too far from our subject to introduce them here. We shall only further observe, that though he had no large share of learning, he was a great promoter of it; his natural genius was much beyond his acquired parts, and his skill in politics beyond his ecclesiastic knowledge. He was keeper of the privy seal, lord high chancellor of England, and prime minister of state to king Edward the third; whom he put upon forming those two great projects, which made his reign so glorious, first, upon setting up his claim to the crown of France, and second, upon instituting the order of the garter, in which he obtained the honour for the bishops of Winchester to be always prelates of the garter, as an appendix to the bishopric; Wykeham himself was
the

the first, and the ensigns of that order are joined with the episcopal ornaments, in the robing of his effigies on his monument. He built the castles of Windsor and Queenborough for the said king, founded New College Oxford, and St. Mary's College in this city; he repaired a great number of churches in his diocese, among which he distributed one hundred and thirteen silver chalices, and one hundred pair of vestments; he repaired and amended the roads between Winchester and London, and in many other places, when they were very bad and almost impassable; making causeys, and building bridges at a vast expence; he likewise purchased estates to the value of two hundred marks a year, in addition to the demesne lands of the bishopric of Winchester, that he might leave there some other memorial of his munificence, besides that of repairing and rebuilding the cathedral church.

Though the ornaments of his oratory were destroyed by the rebels, yet his monument was protected as before observed, and remains entire and unhurt to this day; it is of white marble, of very elegant workmanship, with his effigies in his pontifical robes lying upon it; and on a plate of brass running round the edge of the upper table, is the following inscription:

Wilhelmus

Wilhelmus dictus Wickham jacet hic nece victus,
 Istius Ecclesiae praeful reparavit, eamque,
 Largus erat, dapifer, probat hoc cum divite pauper,
 Confiliis pariter Regni fuerat bene dexter.
 Hunc docet esse pium fundatio Collegiorum
 Oxoniae primum stat, Wintoniaeque secundum.
 Jugiter oretis, Tumulum quicumq; videtis
 Pro tantis meritis quod sit sibi vita perennis.

Here, overcome by death, lies William of Wickham,
 Bishop of this church, which he repair'd ;
 Bountiful and munificent to the poor ;
 Useful to the kingdom as an able politician.
 The noble college he endow'd at Oxford,
 And that soon afterwards founded at Winchester,
 Are standing monuments of his exemplary devotion,
 For which, pray God reward him with eternal life.

On the north side of the choir, lays the figure
 of a martial personage, much defaced ; we learn
 his name from the following inscription:

Hic jacet Willielmus Comes de Insula
 Vana alias Wineall.

Here lies William Earl of the Isle of
 Vana, otherwise Wineall.

On the same side, under the stairs leading to
 the organ, was found some years ago, in a little
 tin

tin box, the heart of Hugh Le Brunn, some time prior of this church. His effigies in stone is now on the spot where the heart was deposited. Near the door of Langton's Chapel, is a black marble, raised a little above the pavement, with an inscription to the memory of Frances, Countess of Exeter, who died A. D. 1663, aged 87 years. Adjoining to this, is the monument of Lord Henry Powlett, who died A. D. 1672, with an inscription, and the arms of that family. Adjacent to these, lie the remains of the Countess of Essex, under a grey marble, with her coat of arms and inscription: she died A. D. 1656. Here is, likewise, the monument of the Right Honourable James Touchet, Baron Audley, and Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, who died A. D. 1700. And near these, are the monuments of Bishop Levintz, Sir Thomas Higgons, and Sir John Cloberry, who, for his intrepidity and valour in the service of king Charles the second, was raised from the obscurity of a private soldier, to the honourable dignity of a knight, and had an adequate fortune given him by that prince.

On the north side of the steps leading up to the choir, between two pillars, is a large vault about four feet high, wherein is interred Bishop Morley, founder of the present Episcopal Palace; and Dr. Morely, his nephew, with their arms and in-

inscriptions. On the south-east side of the pillar at the head of this vault, is fixed a square piece of brass, with the following inscription:

A Memoriall

For this Renowned Martialist Richard Boles, of the Right Worshipful Family of the Bolfes in Linckhorne Sheire, Collonell of a Ridgment of Foot of 1300, who for his gracious King Charles the First did Wounders at the Battle of Edge-hill. His last Action, to omit all others, was at Alton, in this County of Southampton, was surprized by five or six thousand of the Rebells; which caused him, there quartered, to fly to the Church with near fourscore of his Men, who there fought them six or seaven Hours; And then the Rebells breaking in upon him, He slew with his Sword six or seaven of them, And then was slain himself with fixty of his Men about him,

1641.

His gracious Sovereign hearing of his Death gave him his high Commendation in that passionate Expression,

Bring me a Moorning Scarf, I have lost
One of the best Commanders in the Kingdome.

Alton will tell you of that famous Fight
Which this Man made, and bade this World good
Night,

His

His vertuous Life fear'd not Mortaltyty;
 His Body must, his Vertues cannot die.
 Because his Blood was there so nobly spent:
 This is his Tombe, that Church his Monument.

Richardus Boles Wiltoniensis in Art. Mag.
 Composuit posuitq; Dolens
 An. Dni. 1689.

Near the monument of bishop Wainfleet, on the
 south side, is this inscription:

Here lieth William Symonds, Gentleman,
 Of Winchester twice Mayor and Alderman.

Alice his Wife lies buried by his Side;
 The one in June, in July th' other died;

On the 18th Day 1601 Shee,

On the 27th Day 1606 Hee.

His Merit doth inherit Life and Fame;
 For whilst this City stands, Symonds his Name
 In poor Men's Hearts shall never be forgotten;
 For Poores Prayers rise, when Flesh lies rotten.

In the fourth ile, on a black marble stone, is the
 following inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Madam Mary Davies
 Daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, of Tre-
 lawny, in the County of Cornwall, Baronet
 A Lady of Excellent Endowments, and exen-
 plan

She-

In
 admir
 the sou

plary Vertue, of Courage and Resolution above
her Sex, and equal to the Generous Stocke
whence she sprang.

She was Maid of Honour to Mary Princeſſe of
Orange, and Reliſt of Lieu. Coll. Davies, who,
at the Siege of Namur, mounting the Trenches at
the Head of the Grenadiers of the firſt Regiment
of Guards, was the firſt that threw the Faſcines
(which others uſed to cover themſelves with in
their Attacque) over the Ditch, and with his Men
paſſed it, beating the French out of their Works;
which was a gallant Action, and greatly contri-
buted towards the taking of the Towne. In per-
forming of which, he received the Wounde, of
which he died; and gain'd ſo juſt an Eſteem, for
the Boldneſſe and Succeſſe of it with the King,
that he deſigned him the great Honour of a Vi-
ſit the Morning on which he died; and being
informed of his Death, he in kind and Ho-
nourable Terms, expreſſed his Concern and Sor-
row for the Loſſe of ſo brave and deſerving an
Officer.

She died the xxiiiith of September, in the Year
of our Lord MDCCVII.

In this church lies Biſhop Cooper, the much
admired author of Theſaurus. He was buried on
the ſouth ſide of the choir near the biſhop's throne,

E

under

under a grey stone, which was removed on paving the choir with marble, he had this inscription to his memory :

Hic jacet Thomas Cooper olim Lincolnienſis,
Nuper Wintonienſis Episcopus Munificentiffimus,
Doctiffimus, Vigilantiſſimus Preſul; qui
Reſigloſiſſime in Domino obiit Aprilis
29. An. Dom. 1594.

Theſaurus Chronicorum, Cooperi cetera ſcripta
Dum remanent, celebriſ Cooperi fama manebit.
Oxonienſis erat, Gloceſtrenſiſque Decanus,
Continuus primæ Vice-Cancellarius Urbis,
Tum Lincolnienſis ſit preſul, & inde movetur
Wintoniam, Denos ubi ſedit Episcopus annos,
Summe doctus erat, ſummeque benignus egenis,
Et ſummo Studio divina oracula pandit.
Terra tegit Corpus, ſed ſpiritus eſt ſuper aſtra,
Coeleſtes animæ coeleſti pace fruuntur.

In obitum D. Thomæ Cooperi, Sacerdotis Theologiæ
Profeſſoris, W. S. *Andriæ.*

Here lies Thomas Cooper, formerly Biſhop of
Lincoln, but late of Wincheſter; a munificent,
learned, and vigilant Prieſt, who very
piously died in the Lord, April
29, in the year 1594.

Whiſt Cooper's Theſaurus and other writings
Remain, his memory will be glorious.

He

WINCHESTER.

75

He was Dean of Oxford and Gloucester,
And perpetual Chancellor of this diocese,
When Bishop of Lincoln, he was translated to
Winchester, where he remained ten years Bishop.
He was very learned; very bountiful to the Poor;
And by deep study disclosed many divine Mysteries.
The Earth contains his body; but his Soul is above
the skies;
Celestial Souls enjoy celestial harmony!

On the Death of Doctor Thomas Cooper, profes-
sor of sacred Theology, we write this decastic.

In the northern transept is the following:

H. S. E.
Anna Rivers,
Thomæ et Mariæ
Filia,
Infantis Innocentiæ,
O Felices Parentes!
Si idem nostris tumulis
Possit inscribi
Epitaphium,
Decimus Junii Dies
Vitam dedit;
Vicesimus abstulit
1720.

THE HISTORY OF

The English translation thus :

Here lies interred
Ann Rivers; daughter of Thomas and Mary,
who died the 10th of June, 1720.

Here lies our pretty daughter Nancy,
Cut off by fate in her INFANCY;
How happy would her Parents be,
If innocent and young as she!
Or on their tombs it could be told,
They both did die just ten days old.

Adjacent to the above, is this inscription, on
Thomas Harris, author of some unintelligible La-
tin compositions,

H. S. E.
Thoma Harris,
Richardi Harris Equitis Aurati
Filius, natu et denatu sextus,
Qui obiit Jun. 25,
Anno { Ætatis 37
 { Dom. 1724
Natus unum tantum Nasciturum,
Moriens unum tantum Moriturum
Reliquit.

Here lies interred
Thomas Harris, who died 23d of June, 1724,
aged 37.

Under

Under this Stone entomb'd doth lie
 The sixth Son of a Knight, who chanc'd to die,
 And what is yet more strange to tell---*d'y'set*,
 When born, left one to be born after *he*;
 Who must die too, so mortal men are fated,
 Unless he and his works are both TRANSLATED.

In the South isle, this inscription upon an Organist:
*Musicus et Medicus, Langton jacet ipse Johannes;
 Organa namque loqui Fecerat ipse QUASI.*

Just in this place John Langton lies,
 Doctor and Musician rare,
 Who made the Organs for to speak
 Eke, even, AS IT WERE.

In the north isle, under a window, lays the figure
 of a woman much defaced, supposed to have been
 a Governess of St. Mary's Abby. In the same isle
 is this inscription:

*Marthae Brexton Filiae maximae natu Thomae
 Et Mariae Brexton Tumulus.*

*Consurgunt Foliis Candentia Lilia Quinis
 Spirant Purpureis intus Amæna Crocis;
 Hinc Crocus est Pietas Foliis Circundata Quinis,
 Justitia Cura Pace Lepore Fide.*

Sept. 1673.

The tomb of Martha Brexton, eldest daughter
 of Thomas and Mary Brexton.

As with five leaves the beauteous lillies blow,
 And crocus's diffuse their fragrant smell;
 So Honour, Justice, Faith, and Virtue grow,
 With Peace, from Piety, wherein they dwell.

Sept. 1673.

The more modern Monuments and Inscriptions of this church, being numerous and elegant, cannot fail to engage the observation of every spectator; they will therefore be omitted here, as a formal and entire recital of them would extend our work to a tedious and unnecessary prolixity. Those already described, are not only the most ancient, but are most worthy of curious speculation.

From this survey of the inside of the church, we would conduct the spectator to the west end, which is a masterly specimen of the massy Gothic manner. It is finished with two small side spires, and a central pinnacle, in which is a niche and pedestal, containing an episcopal statue of William of Wykeham.

We may observe, that this See was never removed since its first foundation; as most or all in the south-west parts have been. It was first dedicated to St. Amphibalus, then to St. Peter, next to St. Swithin, and lastly to the blessed Trinity. Its Bishops, besides being prelates to the most noble Order of the Garter, are Chancellors

to the See of Canterbury. This diocese formerly contained the counties of Surry and Southampton, and the Isle of Wight; to which Queen Elizabeth added the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, once appendages of the Bishopric of Constance in Normandy. The counties, with the Isle of Wight, contain three hundred and sixty-two parishes; the Isle of Jersey an hundred and thirty-one, and that of Guernsey and the other two as many more. It was anciently valued in the King's books at 3885l. 3s. 3d. and before the reformation paid to the Pope for first fruits, 12000 ducats. It is now esteemed one of the richest Bishoprics in the kingdom. This See has yielded to the Church ten Saints; to Rome two Cardinals; to England one Lord Chief Justice, nine Lord's Chancellors, two Lords Treasurers, one Lord Privy Seal, one Chancellor of the University of Oxford, another to the Exchequer, and twenty-eight Prelates of the Garter. The Domesbook (Doomsday-book) of King Alfred was kept in this cathedral, whence it was called Codex Wintoniensis; the Domesday-book of William the Conqueror was likewise deposited here, till it was removed to Westminster Abbey, where it now remains.

On the south side of the church stood the Monastery of Benedictine Fryers, which was so long

famous for its splendor, magnificence, and extent of buildings; of which, however, nothing very considerable at present remains. Some parts we may reasonably suppose were demolished in the reign of Henry the Eighth, as useless to his new foundation, and others have given way to modern improvements. The principal part now standing, is the deanery, which was formerly the Prior's Hall. It was very lofty, with a roof of rafter work still to be traced, and was sixty-five feet long, and twenty-two broad; but as it is now sub-divided into several apartments, its height, length, and breadth, are at present lost to the eye. Five windows on the west side of this Hall still remain, with its end-window on the south. The traces of two windows, remarkably long and narrow, discernible in the east end of the Prebendal house now belonging to the Rev. Mr. Mulso, and of three arches on the north side of the same, indicate one end of the Refectory: and the house itself, which has several apartments with arched stone-roofs, seems to have consisted of the kitchen, buttery, cellars, and other offices. The cloisters of the monastery formed an area in the southern church-yard, and were built against this side of the church; which, on that account, was not ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles, as on the north side: and this,

with

with the addition of other circumstances, appears from a precept in the register of Wykeham's Episcopate, to prohibit the inhabitants of Winchester, or others, from claiming a public way through the cloisters or court of the monastery. In the wall facing this side of the church, appears the vestiges of several arches, and of a large gate-way, which probably led from the cloisters to the refectory before-mentioned; or, perhaps, was the public entrance from the monastery into the cloisters, and from thence to the church. Through an ancient portico on the eastern square of these cloisters, near the deanry, they passed into the Chapter-house, which has been long destroyed, and makes up a part of the dean's garden. It was extended under the end of the southern transept, to the length of ninety feet, against which the heads of arches, with many of their pillars, still appear, and prove from their style, that it was built with the transept, by Walkelyn: some of the priors were interred in it, among whom was Godfrey, a famous scholar in his time, who died A. D. 1107, and was buried towards the east end. That side of the cloisters which was contiguous to the church, appears to have been terminated on the west, where the rough end of a wall, forming the outside of the western square, appears against the church; beyond which, the cloister ceasing, the

remainder of this side of the church is finished with a window lower than the rest, and of larger dimensions: under it appears to have been a lofty gate-way, which was an entrance into the church, on the outside of the cloisters. A little distant from this spot, at the west end of the church, are some ruinous walls of flint, which Camden conjectures to be the remains of a college, where Constantine the Monk, son of Constantine, who usurped the empire against Honorius, A. D. 408, was educated; but the foundation and dissolution of such a college are so obscure, that we think it more reasonable to believe, that these walls are the remains of the most ancient part of the convent built by the Saxons, which was demolished by Walkelyn, on building the present cathedral; and the height of the ground hereabout plainly demonstrates the demolition of some considerable pile. It appears also, that there was a garden, with several houses, within the cemetery, under the west end of the church: an encroachment which arose after the reformation, and which, by Archbishop Laud's injunctions, was ordered to be removed, A. D. 1635. Leland observes, that there was a Chapel with a Carnary at the west end of the cathedral.

The most considerable part of the Conventual buildings seem to have been destroyed by the soldi-

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of

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of the Sec, and of William Kingmsell, the first dean. Among the fragments, is the name of Thomas Silkstede, prior of the church, and who probably was a benefactor to the buildings of the deanry: at least it appears, that he added the stone-building, with round-headed windows, at the south entrance, as his initials T. S. connected with his usual device of a skain of silk, still remain in the uppermost windows. The entrance, or arched gate-way under this building, is, however, evidently much older than the superstructure. The precincts of the convent, which were extensive, were bounded by a lofty wall of flint, a great part of which still remains on the south and west sides, and some on the north-east. The communication between the episcopal palace of Wolvesey, and the church, was through a gate, which still remains to the eastward of the church, on which the arms and name of Bishop Fox appear. On the gate beyond is inscribed, "Georgius Morley, epus 1670." To the right of these, is the dean's garden, with those of the prebendal houses, situate on the south-east side

38, and pag. 981, 982. Also Wilkins's Conc. vol. 1. pag. 244. In Speed's Hist. Eng. pag. 368. edit. 1614. Edward's arms are only the cross. But Edgar's, *ibid.* pag. 369, the cross with the birds, as in this window, and the partition-wall above-mentioned. Edgar was the first who added the birds.

See the History of the Convent, vol. 1. p. 38. of

of the close: these gardens are extremely delightful, being watered by a branch of the river Itchin, remarkably clear and rapid, disposed in an elegant taste, and opened on the east to a prospect of the extensive ruins of Wolvesey-castle, and other striking objects.

Wolvesey-castle was a palace belonging to the Bishops of Winchester, the ruins of which demonstrate the magnificence and splendor of its original state. It was built A.D. 1138, by Henry de Bloys, Bishop of Winchester, nephew to King Henry the First, and brother of King Stephen; and it stood till the civil wars in the reign of Charles the Second, when it was demolished by the Parliament's forces, under Sir William Waller, who left no part standing that could afford them plunder. The chapel, indeed, escaped their fury, and still remains; but it is evidently of a more modern date than was the original building. Leland says of it, that "Wolvesey-castle is well tourrid, and for the most part waterid about:" and Camden observes, that in his time it was very spacious, and surrounded with many towers. The residence of the Saxon Kings is by some conjectured to have been on this spot; and the name WOLVESY is supposed to be formed from the Wulphian Kings, and Eye, which signifies the

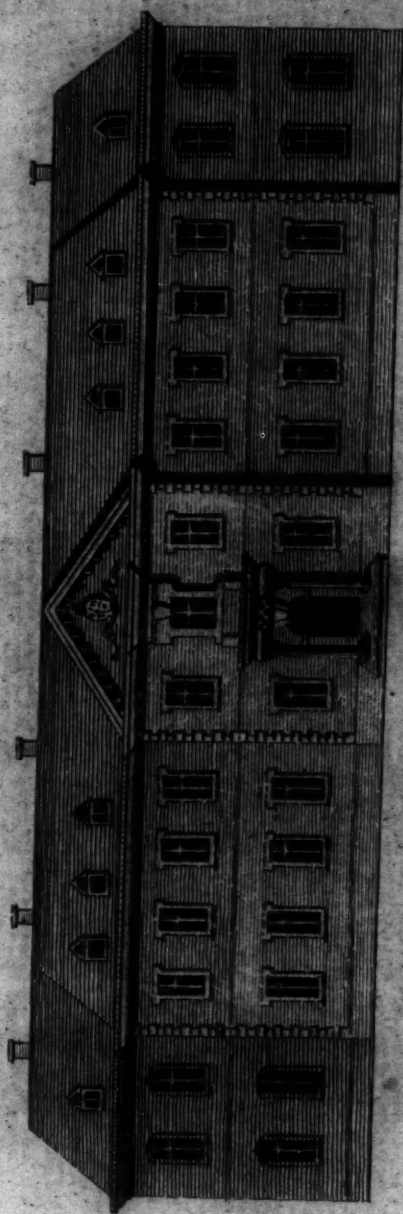
the nook of a meadow.* On the demolition of this noble palace, Bishop Morley, in order in some degree to supply its loss, expended upwards of 2800*l.* in erecting a convenient house for his successors, which stands near the former, and has this inscription on the front, "*Georgius Morley, Episcopus, has ædes propriis impensis de novo struxit, A. D. 1684.*" i. e. "*George Morley, Bishop, built this house a-new at his own expence, in the year of our Lord 1684.*" It afterwards received considerable improvements from Bishop Trelawney, since whose time it has remained unimproved, and is now almost totally neglected.

Within the site of this house, or nearly opposite, stands the College of St. Mary, of Winchester, commonly called Winchester College, which is situated to the south-east of the cathedral, just without the city-wall.

In the sketch already given of the character of William of Wykeham, we did not omit observing, that both this, and New College, Oxford, owe their existence to his extensive liberality. That the plan of both were formed early in his mind, is highly probable; for he was no sooner preferred to the bishopric of this city, than we find him intent upon and principally engaged in it. He had

* Heylin's *Cosmograph.* p. 312, edit. 1666.

certainly



W. Curre del. W. Wilson

A View of the Episcopal Palace of Winchester.

J. Taylor sculp.



certainly long in view the noble design of manifesting his regard for posterity, by some singular act of benevolence, and none could conduce so much to that great end, as this foundation; for the great plague having a little before raged throughout the kingdom, swept away near one half of the people, and nine parts out of ten of the clergy; schools were shut up, and churches for the most part deserted, and left without divine service; so that out of mere necessity, great numbers of illiterate laymen, who had lost their wives in the plague, though they could hardly read, much less understand the scriptures, were admitted into holy orders. To remedy these evils, and relieve poor scholars in their clerical education, his two colleges were proposed; having at the same time in view the honour of God, the exaltation of the Christian faith, and the improvement of the liberal arts and sciences; trusting that men of letters, and of various knowledge, would see more clearly, and adhere to the paths of virtue which he should point out to them. The design was noble, uniform, and complete. It was to provide for the perpetual maintenance and instruction of two hundred poor scholars; to afford them a liberal support, and to lead them through a perfect course of education; from the first elements of letters, through the whole circle of the sciences; from
the

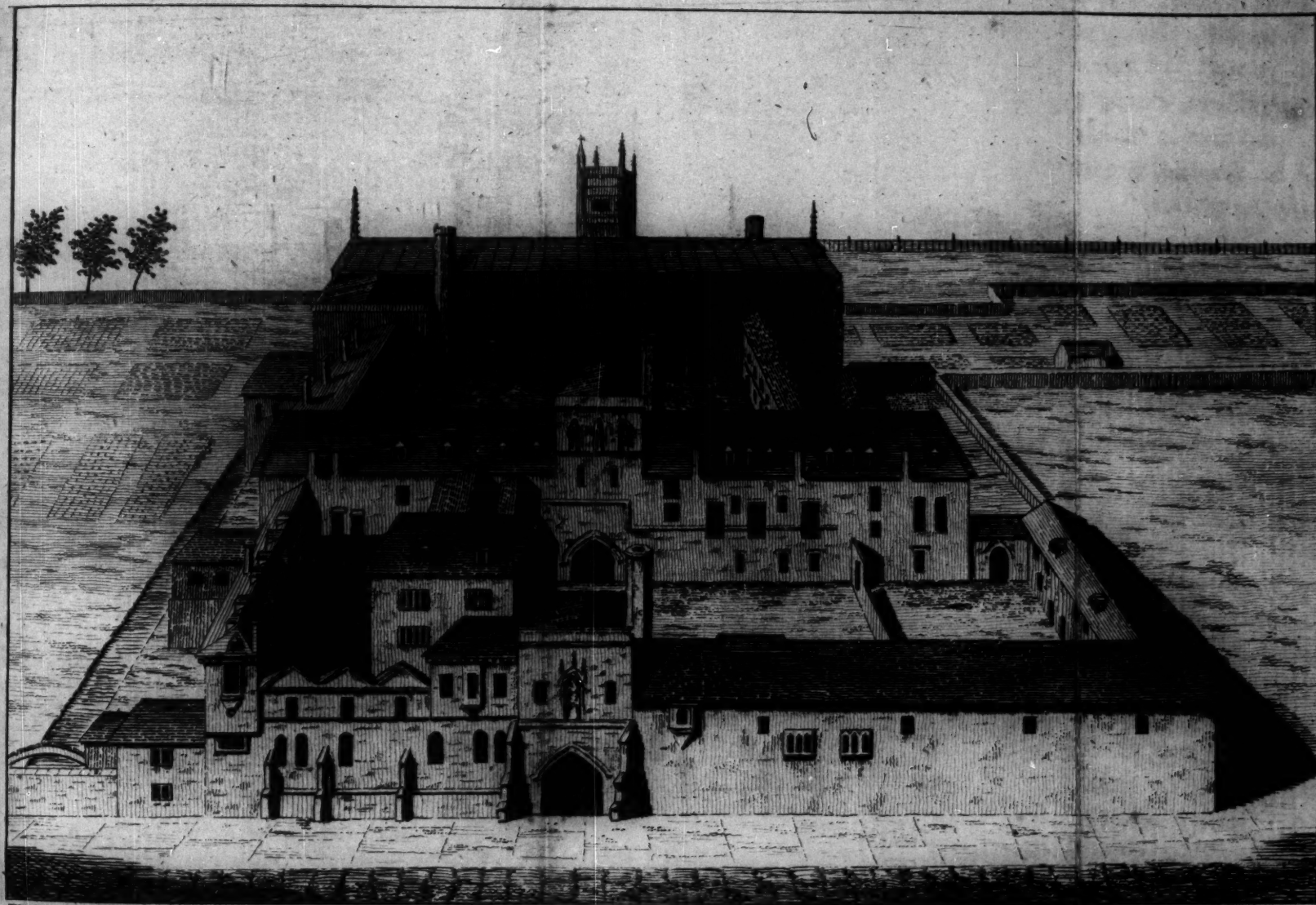
the lowest class of grammatical learning, to the highest degrees in its several faculties. It properly and naturally consisted of two parts, requiring two establishments, the one subordinate to the other; the one, to lay the foundation of science; the other, to complete the superstructure; the former was to supply the latter with proper subjects, and the latter was to improve the advantages received in the former. This truly great plan being formed, Wykeham's next business was to complete and establish the two societies. A school was therefore set on foot at Oxford, called the greater, and one at Winchester, called the lesser. That in this city, commenced at Michaelmas 1373, at which time he agrees with Richard de Herton, that for ten years, he should diligently instruct in grammatical learning, as many poor scholars as the bishop should, from time to time, send to him, and no others, without his leave; that the bishop should provide and allow him a proper assistant; and that Herton, in case of illness, or his necessary absence, should substitute a proper master to supply his place.

This school had subsisted about fourteen years, when Wykeham began laying the foundation of this college; which is situated on, or near the spot where he, when a boy, was educated. His charter of foundation bears date October the 20th, 1382,
by

by which he nominates Thomas de Cranle, Warden, and gives his school the name of *Seint Marie College of Wynechestre*. At this time it consisted of a Warden and seventy scholars, and continued all along to furnish the society at Oxford with proper subjects by election. They were provided with lodgings in the parish of St. John upon the Hill, till the college was erected, the first stone of which was laid on the twenty-sixth of March, 1387, at nine o'clock in the morning; it took up six years in building, and the warden and society made their solemn entrance into it, chanting in procession, at nine o'clock in the morning, on the 30th of March, 1393. The school had now subsisted near twenty years, having been opened at Michaelmas, 1373. It was first committed to the care of a master and under-master, only: in the year 1382, it was placed under the superior government of a Warden; and this was the whole society that made their formal entrance into it, as above-mentioned. The first nomination of Fellows was made by the founder, on the 20th of December, 1394: he nominated five only, though he had at that time determined the number to be ten. But the chapel was not yet quite finished, nor was it dedicated and consecrated till the middle of the next year; soon after which, the full number of fellows, and of all other members.

members designed for the service of it, was completed by him. The whole society, according to the statutes, consists of a warden, seventy poor scholars, to be instructed in grammatical learning, ten secular priests perpetual fellows, three priests chaplains, three clerks, and sixteen choristers; and, for the instruction of the scholars, a school-master, and an under-master or usher.

The building is exceedingly commodious, elegant, and extensive. The front is two hundred and forty - nine feet in length, and consists of offices on the western side of the gate-way, and of part of the Warden's lodgings on the east. Advancing through the first gate, the tower of which is adorned with a statue of the Virgin Mary, we enter the first court; on the left side, are the Warden's lodgings, which are both commodious and ample. That part of them, which fronts the garden, was erected at the expense of Warden Nicholas, in the year 1691; and were greatly repaired by the present public-spirited Warden Lee, in the year 1767. That part which faces the street, was raised in the wardenship of Dr. John Harmer, as evidently appears by the initials J. H. and the year 1593 in which he lived. The north front of the second quadrangle loses much of its intended effect by means of another part of these lodgings, built



W. Cox del. Winton.

J. Taylor sculp.

A View of S.^t Mary's College in Winchester.

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D. 1613, which run at right angles against it on the left.

We approach the second quadrangle under a lofty tower, called the Middle Gate, which is adorned with the statues of the Founder, the Virgin Mary, and an Angel. The court is very extensive and spacious, being ninety-six feet over. On each side of the gate-way, and on the whole eastern side of this court, are the lodging-rooms or chambers of the scholars; over which are commodious apartments for the Fellows. The air-cave adjoining to the north-west angle, leads to the apartments of the school-master, which is spacious and elegant. On the west, is the kitchen, and a convenient conduit. On a wall adjoining to the kitchen, is an emblematical painting, representing a trusty servant; which has been long preserved as a curious piece of antiquity. Under it is the following explanation:

*Figiem servi si vis spectare Probati,
Quisquis es hæc oculos pascet Imago tuos.
Arcinum os quocunque cibo jejunia fedat:
Ecce Sera, consilium me fluet, arcta premit.
Ut patientem Asinus Dominis jurgantibus Aurem:
Servus habet celeres ire, redire, Pedes:
Leva docet multum tot Rebus onusta Laborem:
Istis manditiem; dextera aperta fidem.*

Accinctus.

Accinctus Gladio; Clypeo munitur: & inde
Vel se, vel Dominum, quo tueatur, habet.

A trusty servant's portrait would you see,
This emblematic figure well survey.
The porker's snout, not nice in diet shews:
The padlock shut, no secret he'll disclose.
Patient, the ass, his master's rage will hear.
Swiftness in errand, the stag's feet declare.
Loaden his left hand, apt to labour saith;
The vest, his neatness: open hand, his faith.
Girt with his sword; his shield upon his arm;
Himself and master he'll protect from harm.

The whole south side of the court is magnificently formed by the chapel and Hall. The latter is a noble Gothic room sixty-three feet length, and thirty-three in breadth, in which scholars dine every day at twelve o'clock, sup at six. In the uppermost window of the hall, on the north side, are the arms of England and of the Marquis of Winchester.

The chapel is an hundred and two feet long and thirty-three broad, and is equal to most, superior to many, in our Universities; when we regard its dimensions, its furniture, or the solemnity which strikes us at our entrance. The screen, stalls, and altar-piece are of the same order, and were executed in the wardenship



W. Cave Del. W. Wilson

The Trusty Servant.



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Mr. Nicholas above-mentioned. The altar is adorned with a beautiful salutation-piece, painted by Le Moine, and given by the Rev. Dr. Burn, formerly head master of this college; the branches are the gift of the Rev. Christopher Wyre, formerly Usher. The east window is painted with the genealogy of Christ, represented in the most lively colours, and has been celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Lowth, Bishop of Oxford, in an excellent poem, * written at this school; which, after minutely describing the various figures, concludes thus:

And thou, O tomb, once more shalt wide display,
Thy fatiate jaws, and give up all thy prey.
Thou, groaning earth, shalt heave absorpt in flame,
As the last pangs convulse thy lab'ring frame;
When the same God unshrouded thou shalt see,
Wrapt in full blaze of pow'r and majesty,
Ride on the clouds; whilst, as his chariot flies,
The bright effusion streams throughout the skies.
Then shall the proud dissolving mountains glow,
And yielding rocks in fiery rivers flow:
The molten deluge round the globe shall roar,
And all man's arts and labour be no more.
Then shall the splendors of th' enliven'd glass,
Sink undistinguish'd in the burning mass.

* Called the UNION.

And

And O! till earth, and seas, and heav'n decay,
 Ne'er may that fair Creation fade away;
 May winds and storms those beauteous colours spare;
 Still may they bloom as permanent as fair;
 All the vain rage of wasting time repell,
 And his tribunal see, whose cross they paint so well.

The rest of the windows are finely ornamented with the portraits of Saints, with their names written under them; together with the following inscription, which is in many places as present destroyed: "*Orate pro anima Wilhelmi de Wykeham Fundatoris istius collegii*:" that is, "Pray for the soul of William of Wykeham, Founder of this College." On the north side stands the organ. The roof is covered with a cieling of wood, in imitation of arched stonework, without which, the height would be much too great, as is the case at New College chapel in Oxford, where such a cieling was, in all probability, originally intended; at least, the perfect rafter work of that noble chapel, is by no means equal to the magnificence of the rest. This cieling seems to have been finished much about the time of that which covers the presbytery in the cathedral, as it is exactly of the same workmanship. In this chapel, service is performed at eight o'clock in the morning, and five in the afternoon, on Sundays; and on holidays, at eight and

and eleven in the morning, and five in the evening; and at five on their preceding eves. The choir consists of three chaplains, three clerks, one organist, and sixteen choristers.

In the Ante Chapel is a recess to the south, over part of which stands the tower, containing five bells. This addition, which exhibits a more modern style of architecture, seems to have been erected in the reign of Henry VI. together with the tower, by William of Wainfleet, Bishop of Winchester, whose arms are cut in the roof, together with the following arms and rebuses.

Two Cheverons between three roses, WYKESHAM.

Lions passant quartering a fret.

Giron, of 12, in Fess, a rose.

Three sugar loaves, over it a Doctor's cap.

Arms of the See of Winton.

Lions Ramp. in chief four keys; two and two endorsed.

Three Rheons in base, three Bucks Heads cabossed in chief.

Or Fess, a Mitre in Fess.

Four Lozenges impaling a Fess between two Cheverons.

R. T. for Robert Thunborne, Warden, A. D.

1413. The device a rose composed of rays of the sun.

A large T. charged with tapers in Saltire, for Thomas Chandler, A.D. 1450. A Beacon with arrows, and a Tun, for Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, a liberal benefactor to the college, about the time of the last mentioned Warden.

Besides these, there are letters interwoven for cyphers, which by length of time are rendered unintelligible.

In this recess, were formerly two beautiful painted windows; one of which has been long closed up; and the other, in order to support and strengthen the tower, has had a wall lately built against it; but, as the beautiful pieces of painted glass are preserved, with an intent to be put into the windows of the library, it may not be amiss to describe the figures they represent; among which are these arms:

Girony of 12, Or. and Bl. a rose in Fess, point G. A Mitre in Chief, between three Bucks Heads, cabossed in chief, and three Pheons in base.

Arg. two Chev. S. between three Bucks Heads, cabossed in chief, and Pheons in base.

Arg. two Chev. S. between three roses G.

Two Chev. Or, between three roses arg.

In

In one compartment is the portraiture of a Bishop in his habit, supported by another Bishop, and an Archbishop, (as appears by the cross) placing the mitre on his head. Under him are two Chaplains praying: this was most probably to represent the consecration of William of Wykeham. Underneath the whole length of the window is this imperfect inscription.

..... Hulyn, A. M. Scholâ Grammaticali hujus Collegii et pro animabus parentum et amicorum eorundem.

..... Hulyn, A. M. in the Grammar School of this College, and for the souls of their friends and parents.

In another compartment is this inscription.

Orate pro anima Magistri Willi Densford quondam Socii perpetui hujus Collegii, qui obiit Octavo Die Decemb. Ann. Dni. 1476. Cujus animæ, &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Densford, formerly Fellow of this College, who died the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1476, to whose soul may God be propitious.

In another compartment is the figure of a Saint. Beneath it is a man praying, with the following scroll from his mouth.

Felix precatrix mihi sis precor auxiliatrix.

F

In

In English thus :

I, happy Suppliant, beseech thee, be propitious
to me.

In another compartment St. Anne is represented teaching her daughter, the blessed Virgin : Under these is a woman praying, with the following label from her mouth.

○ mihi per natum vitam precor Anna beatum.

○ grant me life, I beseech thee, Ann, in the name
of thy dear grandfon.

In another compartment is a painting of God the Father, with our Saviour in his arms. Beneath are two men praying at a table ; at their mouths are two scrolls ; in the one,

Per mortem nati qui mundum vivificasti.

By the death of thy son, O thou who mad'st
the world,

In the other, .

Simus salvati petimus quos ipse creasti.

We beg that we thy creatures may be saved.

At the bottom is the name "Agnētis Uxorīs
" ejus," probably for Agnes Champnewys, the
Founder's sister, and mother of Alicia Perrot.

Round the Ante Chapel are placed the stalls
originally belonging to the choir, or Inner Cha-
pel. The brass plates on the floor were removed
hither from the choir, when it was paved with
black and white marble in the memorable War-
denship of Dr. Nicholas, before mentioned.

Many of the epitaphs on the brass plates are now
obliterated, and several others have been either de-
stroyed, or removed. The following account com-
prehends not only the present inscriptions, but those
which remained near a hundred years ago. Those
now remaining are as follow:

An urn of white marble, set upon a stone- altar
raised upon three steps ; on the three sides of it
are these inscriptions:

On the Front.

M

Humph May hujus Collīi socii, quia rarum
utis Exemplar posterorum interest non extin-
git, hæc urna. D.

Vide the Founder's pedigree in Lowth's Life of Wykeham.

Appendix, No. 1.

F 2

To

To the memory of

Humphrey May, Fellow of this College, because it is the interest of posterity, that so rare an example of virtue should not be extinguished, this urn is erected.

On the other side.

HM Natus Rawmeriæ in Agro Suffex Cal.
Apr. An. Sal. ciciocxiii.

Humphrey May was born at Raumer, in the county of Suffex, in April A. D. 1613.

On the other side.

HM

Denatus Wintoniæ in Coll. B. Mariæ, prid. Cal.
Sep. A. Sal. cicioclvii.

Humphrey May,

Died in the College of the Blessed Mary, in Winchester, in the Calends of Sept. 1657.

On a Brass.

Orate pro aia Mri Willi Exule in Decretis baccalarii, Coll. B. Marie Wintonie in Oxonia quondam Socii, et Epi Wintoniensis Capellani, qui obiit An. dni mvcxxi, mensis vero Martii die xvi. Cuius animæ, &c.

In English thus:

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Exule, Bachelor of Arts, formerly a Fellow of St. Mary Winton College in Oxford, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester. He died in the year of our Lord 1521, the 16th day of the month of March, to whose soul, &c.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia M^ri Johis Beckynton, quondam Socii istius Collegii, qⁱ obiit ix die feb. An. D. mcccclxxiii. ejus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Beckynton, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 9th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1473, to whose soul, &c.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Johis Barrat in Artibus bacalarii, quonda socii hujus Collij, qui obiit xiv die Maii an. mvcxxiii. Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of John Barrat, Batchelor of Arts, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 14th day of May, in the year 1523, to whose soul, &c.

On another Brass.

Hic jacet Henricus Kefewyk Specialis amicus
hujus Collii qui obiit penultim. die Martii An.
Dom. mccccix, cujus aie.

Here lies Henry Kefewyk, a great friend to this
college, who died the last day but one in March,
in the year of our Lord 1409, to whose soul, &c.

On another.

Orate pro aia Johanne nuper Uxoris Johs
Bedell que obiit xiiii die Mensis. Feb. An.
mccccclxxxvii, cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Jane, the late wife of
John Bedell, whodied the 14th day of the month
of February, in the year 1497, to whose soul, &c.

On another.

Orate pro aia Mrⁱ Johannis Wyght quondam
Socii hujus Coll. qui obiit p^o die Mens. Januar.
An. do. mccccclxxxiiii. Cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Wyght, formerly
Fellow of this college, who died on the 1st day of
the month of January, in the year of our Lord
1494, to whose soul, &c.

On

On a scroll from his mouth.

Per tua quinque vulnera succurre mihi omni hora.

By thy five wounds, I beseech thee, always succour me.

On another.

Orate pro aia Dni Thome Lyripin olim Socii
istius Coll qⁱ ob. xxx die Mens. Marcii, An. Dom.
mccccix. cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Thomas Lyripin, formerly
Fellow of this college, who died on the 30th day
of the month of March, in the year of our Lord
1509, to whose soul, &c.

On another.

Orate pro aia M^{ri} Thome Ashburn quorda So-
cii hujus Collii qⁱ Obiit decimo die Januarii An.
do. mvcxvi, cujus &c.

Pray for the soul of Thomas Ashburn, formerly
Fellow of this college, who died on the 10th day
of January, in the year of our Lord 1516, to
whose soul, &c.

On a brass in the western wall, near the south side.

Epit. Thom. Basset. soc. et Vicecust. defunct.
xxiii Aug. an. mdlv.

Hic Bassete jaces nullo memorandus in ævo

Si tua in hæredes gratia sola foret.

Nunc quia me gratis Vicecustos esse Scholarem

Jusseris, hoc gratis præsto tibi officium.

Teq; legent alii ut tua (quanquam ô) facta sequantur,

Et moniti dicant: optime vive Deo.

C. Johnson posuit MDLX.

Epitaph on Thomas Bassett, formerly sub-warden of this college, who died 23d of August, 1555.

Here Bassett lies, that would have been forgotten,

Had he depended only on his heirs;

But, because, when sub-warden, he made me a scholar,

I now perform this friendly office to his memory.

May others know and imitate his works,

And by them warn'd, say, O best of men, live thou in God!

C. Johnson erected this, 1560.

On a brass on the ground under the arch.

Epitaphium Johis Lefse in jure Civili Doctoris.

Nominis hic quid habet (Lector) si forte requirās,

A folii ductum nomine nomen habet.

Wintoniæ studuit simul Oxoniæ, ut tulit ætas,

Doctorem hæc vidit, discipulum ille habuit.

Sede

Sede in utraq; fuit veræ pietatis Amator,

Sede alia pretium nunc pietatis habet.

Judicium si forte Deus suspenderit, ut sit

Judex propitius, Lector, habeto preces.

Obiit anno ætatis suæ 66, an dni 1557 Augusti 19.

Epitaph on John Lefse, Doctor of Civil Laws,

O Reader ! shouldst thou ask who lays here,

Know that 'tis he to whom a leaf gave name.

He learnt in Winton and in Oxford Colleges,

The one saw him doctor, and the other scholar ;

In both seminaries, he was a lover of true piety ;

And Heaven now rewards him for his own.

But lest his judgment should have been suspended,

Pray thou to God, that it may be propitious.

He died on the 19th of August, in the year of
our Lord 1557, aged 66.

On another brass on the ground.

D. O. M. S.

Hic positus est Nicholaus Love SS. Theol. Doctor, Collegii ad Ventam Wichamici primo informator, postea Custos, docuit An. xi, præfuit xvii, Ita ut ædibus hisce providentia sua statum optimum, dignitate honorem conciliaret. Eruditionis magnum testimonium accepit quod Jacobo

Regum doctis, a Sacris fuerit. Mira res potuisse in unum hominem comere modestiam equa felicitate, gravitatem cum comitate, cum judicio ingenium, prudentiam cum Eloquentia, ita ut omnia Summa Essent. Hæc qui citra invidiam legis abi felix et Collegio optima quæq. precare, hoc est Custodes huic similes.

At tu jam felix et diis conjunctior umbra,

Hunc tumulum, hostitulos, et breve carmen habe.

At pudet: quæ homines virtuti reddimus hæc sunt.

Premia: nil ultra Wickamus ipse tulit.

Nic. Love hæres patris B. M. mærens posuit.

Sacred to the merciful Almighty God.

Here lays interred Nicholas Love, Professor of sacred Theology. He was master of the college founded by Wykeham in Winchester, where he taught eleven years, and was Warden seventeen; by his wise and prudent government in both these capacities, he greatly promoted the honour and welfare of this college. It was esteemed the highest proof of his learning, to have been made Chaplain to the most learned King James. It is amazing that we find every amiable qualification, wit and satire blended with good nature; sobriety with

jocun-

jocularity; prudence with eloquence; an excellent genius, with a sound judgment, united in this one man. Ye who read this without envy, go happy away, and pray for the good state of this college, and that we may ever have such Wardens as these.

O happy shade! who now in heav'n art blest,
Smile on these tributes of a grateful breast;
Disdain not thou our praises to receive,
'Twas all we could to Wykeham's virtue give.

Nicholas Love, lamenting his father's death, erected
this tomb to his blessed memory.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Mrⁱ Johis Wylllynhall quondam.
Socii istius Collii, qⁱ obiit quinto die Mens. Febr.
an. dni mccccxxxii. cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Wylllynhall, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1432, to whose soul, &c.

On another brass.

Amice Sacer, hic Sepultus est, teq; (ut ut feras)
pulverem satagit, paulisper sibi immorari, huic

subsunt marmori, quas Naturæ cl. Johes Harris debuit, Exuviæ, qui per annos 28 hujus Collii Custos, in difficili Sæculi illius Æstuario per varias tempestates navim cui præficiebatur, cum deo rexit et sospitavit, nec tamen Sæcula quibus usus est coluit, sed sæculorum deum.

Natus Hardwichiæ in Argo Bucks. patre presb. Eccles. rectore, matri Academiæ Oxon dulce Decus, procurator sagax et providus, reverendus in S. Th. Doctor, Græcæ linguæ professor regius, in Cathedral. Ventæ ecclia aliquando præbendarius, Meonstochiæ rector pius et concionator frequens, fide, innocentia, pietate, prudentia, Στοιχειν, liberalitate, virtute denique, omni per dei gratiam Αριστων, cui advolavit mens quem pulvis hic et testa Ἀποκαρᾶδου. obiit 11 die Augusti An. Dom. 1658 ætat suæ lxx.

O pious friend ! who art but dust, (take it as you will) I earnestly intreat you, stop here; for under this marble, rest the remains which John Harris owed to nature; who for twenty-eight years was Warden of this College, which he governed and protected, trusting in God, through all the trouble of the times in which he lived. And thus seated at the helm, he never steered with the current of the times, nor never was subservient, but to the God under whom he governed.

He

He was born of a clergyman, at Hardwick, in Buckinghamshire, of which church he was rector. He was an honour to the mother college at Oxford; a provident and sage governor; a doctor of sacred theology; royal professor of the Greek language; a prebend of Winchester cathedral; a pious rector of Meon-stoke, where he frequently preached. He was excelling in probity, innocence, piety, prudence, conjugal affection, liberality, and in short, in every virtue, through the favour of God, whom he anxiously solicited for those rewards which this dust and tomb testify to be granted him. He died on the 11th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1658, aged 70.

On another brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Johis Bedell nuper majoris Civitatis Winton, quondam Scholaris hujus Collii, qⁱ obiit penultimo die mensis Julii an. dni 1498-- Cujus, &c.

Pray for the soul of John Bedell, late Mayor of Winchester, formerly educated in this college, who died the last day but one in the month of July, in the year of our Lord 1498, to whose soul, &c.

On another, running round the verge of a large stone, we read this inscription, which is imperfect and decayed.

qui

. qui vero mala egerunt in resurrectionem
 iudicii Johanes quinto reposita est hæc
 spes millesimo quingentesimo
 Cujus aie.

. who have done evil to everlasting judg-
 ment John in the fifth, this hope is re-
 posed in my breast in one thousand five hun-
 dred to whose soul, &c.

At each corner are these arms, viz. a mullet be-
 tween three fountains.

Under the figure this inscription.

Hic tegor, hic post fata Whitus propono jacere,
 Scriptor Johanes Carminis ipse mei.
 Sin alibi fors est putrescere, qui meus esset
 Tunc patior tumulus fiat ut alterius.
 Ne sine honore tenax sine nomine linqueret heres
 Id timui, exemplis turbor et inde novis.
 Ingrati heredes! fas nil sperare sepulto
 Ore tenus, putei Spes in Amicitia.
 Nec mihi fama tamen de marmore quæritur . . .
 Sed spes magna piis ponitur in precibus.
 Hoc custode avet hic, hoc preceptore avet ille.
 Hocq; puer puero (dixerit alter) eram.
 Parce deus focio, custodi parce magistro,
 Hic avet, ille avet hoc, hoc etiam alter avet.
 Septem annos docui, que lux postrema docendo
 Stata preessendi munere prima fuit.

Mutavi

Mutavit mihi non minuit fortuna Labores,
 Curaq; non modicis rebus adaucta mihi.
 Nunc subeat lector quia sancta est atq; salubris
 Res pro defuncto fratre rogare deum.

Here I John White, the writer of my own epitaph, propose to lay when I am dead. But, if by chance I should die elsewhere, let that tomb by me erected, then become another's. I feared my covetous heirs would deprive me of this indulgence, as I am every day disturbed with fresh instances of their ingratitude. O ungenerous heirs! in whom the dead can hope for nothing, and upon whom all my favours were thrown away. Neither do I court fame by this monument, but rely only on the pious prayers and intercessions of those who read it; who, when passing by, one will salute me as his Warden, and another as his Master; and some will say to one another, this was our school-fellow and companion. I taught seven years; and that which was my last day of teaching, was my first of governing. Fortune changed, not diminished my labours; for my cares were increased with my prosperity. Now let the reader go on; for it is a wholesome and holy cogitation to pray for a deceased brother.*

On the north side of the outer chapel is an effigies engraven on brass, I suppose of a Warden.

* A more correct copy could not be procured, above half the inscription being covered with a pew.

The

The inscription is torn off, but at his mouth is this scroll :

Cum non possitis fratres evadere mortem, me . . .

My brethren, as ye cannot escape death, me . . .

On another, near the former, under an effigies, is the following, on John Morys, the *first* Warden, after the foundation was entirely settled.

Hic jacet Magister Johes Morys primus custos istius Collii qui obiit die undecim millia Virginum, anno dni millesimo ccccxiii, et anno regni regis Henrici quinti primo, litera dominical A. Cujus &c.

Here lies Mr. John Morys, first Warden of this college, who died on the feast of the eleven thousand Virgins, in the year of our Lord 1413, the dominical letter A. and in the first year of Henry the Fifth, to whose, &c.

On a brass on the ground.

Hic jacet Dnus Johes Cleir quondam Socius istius Collii qⁱ obiit xi die Mensis Julii anno millesimo ccccxxi. cujus aie &c.

Here lieth John Cleir, formerly fellow of this college, who died on the 11th day in the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1421, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On

On another this.

Orate pro aia Dni Nicholai North quondam socii istius Collii qui obiit xii die Mensis Octob. An. Dni mccccxlv, cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Nicholas North, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1445, to whose soul may God be propitious.

Against the north wall, upon a table of black marble.

Marmor Henrici Madgwick Pullatum metrosis
Frustra Lacrymis plangentes lavamus.
Pretium viri integerrimi, perliterati concionatoris,
Seduli, utilis, carendo didicimus.
Triplex de corpore quieto certamen Collegii, Gregis,
Allingtonii, Nativi Dumer Initur.
Solus Sapiens deus Arbiter æquissimus
Corpus ab omnibus humo Condens, sibi Animam
Vindicavit.
Ille tandem sibi Creditum thesaurum,
Omnibus æque participandum perpetuo
refundet.

Cum ab omni oculo
Omnis Lachryma
Abstergetur.

Vixit

Vixit ab Anno Salutis m^oxc Sep. 21.

ad Annum m^ocxxiii Sept 28.

In vain lamenting, we wash with our briny tears the black marble tomb of Henry Madgwick; a learned, diligent, and useful preacher, whose worth we know only by his loss. There was a triple contest for his breathless body, between this college, his parishoners at Arlington, and those at Dummer, the place of his nativity. The all-wise and impartial judge deciding, hid his body in this earth, and took his soul unto himself. The tomb at length shall give up this treasure committed to its care, equally to share eternity with all: then from every eye every tear shall be wiped. He lived from September the 21st. 1590, to September the 28th, 1623.

On another marble table near it.

M S.

Manta Viator nec parum ut scias refert, quis propter hic sepultus est Gulielmus Wither natus in parochia de Dummer Comitatus Hantoniæ australis, cui parochus postea invigilavit annos ultra xxx, ubi consilio, Charitate, doctrina, exeplo singulis profuit. Denatus in hoc juxta Wintoniam Coll. ubi puer humanioribus literis Educatus donec in Coll. Nov. Oxon promotus tandemque in

Collegii

Collegii hujus societatem afoitus Evangelium prædicando, pueros Catechizando, Bursarii, cateraq; Colli Munia obeundo, annos itidem absumpsit ultra xxx. quibus omnibus exequendis, prudentiam, probitatem, fidem adhibuit egregiam, opes, scientias, virtutem, pietatem, habuit, et (quod vix credas) sine Fuco, Fraude, Vanitate habuit, Pacis semper eximius Cultor, In pace obiit ano æræ Christianæ ccccclvi ætatis suæ lxiil.

Stop, O traveller! It is of no small consequence that you should know who is interred here. This tomb is sacred to the memory of William Wither, who was born in the parish of Dummer, in the county of Southampton, of which he was pastor thirty years, and by his pious doctrine and charity, he set a good example to all. He ended his days in this college of Winchester; where, when a boy, he was educated in polite learning; till at length, being preferred to New College, Oxford, he was soon after advanced to a fellowship in this; where, in preaching the Gospel, catechising the children, and performing the different offices of his function, he passed thirty years; in all which time he shewed his remarkable prudence, probity, and honour. He possessed wealth, learning, virtue, and piety, and, (what you would scarce believe) was destitute of disguise,

guise, vanity, or deceit. He died in peace, (for which he was a great advocate) in the year of the Christian æra, 1656, aged 64.

These following, which were on brasse plates, were torn off long since, and their brasses are preserved. Some of them do not at present appear.

Epit T. Vole olim socii.

Ut Volus in Montem dni volat ore volenti,
Christo funde preces Christum quicumq; precaris.
Obiit x die Augusti an. 1558.

Epitaph of T. Vole, formerly Fellow.

Whomsoever prays, pray that Vole may fly
to the mountain of the Lord.

He died the 10th of August, in the year 1558.

W. Walynford olim socii hujus Collii qui . . .
cccxxxix, cujus &c.

W. Walynford, formerly Fellow of this college,
who 339 to whose, &c.

Hic jacet Magister Joh. Bouke, quondam custos
Collii B. Mariæ Wynton in Oxon tertius, qⁱ obiit
secundo die mensis Martii an. dom. mccccxliij litera
Dominicali G. Et anno regni regis Henrici Sexti
xx, cujus &c.

Here

Here lies Mr. John Bouke, formerly the third Warden of St. Mary Winton College in Oxford, who died on the 2d day of the month of March, A. D. 1442, the dominical letter G, and in the 20th year of the reign of Henry the Sixth, to whose, &c.

Thomæ Stempe Custodis in hoc Collegio undecimi, LL Dris et sacrae theologiae musicesq; Laude Clarissimi, Epitaphium.

Qui jacet hic Custos viginti quatuor annos

Præfuit, et qui sit si legis ista, scies.

Voce manuq, modos didicit formare canoros.

Addidit huic Linguas Rhetoricamq; puer.

Grandior ad leges civiles ibat, in illis

Doctor, et huic iudex non sine laude fuit.

Presbyter in Sacris Scripturis plurimus hæsit,

Quas populo acceptas plausibilesq; dedit.

Quid memorem vitâ quam se constanter in omni

Præstitit, et fluxas quam prope sprevit opes.

Obiit nono die Feb. 1581.

Epitaph on the celebrated Thomas Stempe, Dr. of Civil Law, sacred Theology, and Music, and eleventh warden of this college.

He wholays here was Warden twenty-four years ;
And, whom, if you read these verses you will know.

With

With voice and hand he form'd harmonious numbers,

A master of languages and rhetoric when a child.
An excellent doctor of the civil laws;

A worthy judge, and not without praise;

A learned pastor in the sacred scriptures,

Which he render'd pleasing and acceptable to the people.

But why need I repeat how well he spent his life,

Or how much he despised the riches he possess'd.

He died the 9th of February, in the year 1581.

The following, on Robert Thurbern, A.M.
admitted Warden on the 10th Dec. A. D. 1413.

Custos Robertus Thurbern cognomine dictus,
En morior certus cui non parcit necis ictus,
Spes mea vera quies, bone Jesu suscipe gratum
Quem tricena dies rapit Octobris vere stratum
Anno milleno domini C quater sociato
Et quinquageno morior, bone Christe juvato,
Deprecor oraris pro me custode secundo,
Discas lege pari custos non credere mundo.

Behold I, Robert Thurbern, the late Warden,
Depart, well assur'd that death spares no man.
My hope is in a sure rest: O good Jesus,
Receive me, who died the 30th of October,
In the year 1450. O good Christ, assist me,

I beseech thee. Pray for me the second Warden,
You, the next Warden; and learn from me not to
trust the world.

On four round pieces of brass at the corners of
some old monuments.

On one, St. Michael.

Satrapa Cœlorum Michael Custos paradisi
Sortem justorum Custodi da Michaeli.

O Michael, guard of paradise! in heav'n,
To Warden Michael * be thy blessings giv'n.

Round another with the picture of St. John,
More volans Aquilæ scrutansq; abscondita verbi
Cœlestis patriæ requiem confer Michaeli.

You that search myst'ries, as the eagles soar,
Give heav'nly rest to Michael evermore.

On a third, whereon are arrows.

Cui Sebaste dedit nomen confosse Sagittis
Præsta perpetue Michaeli gaudia lucis.

To you, Sebaste, † whom arrows nam'd, we cry,
That Michael peace may find eternally.

* Sc. Michael Cleeve, admitt. Ward. 1487.

† Sebaste is a bishopric in Armenia, of which Blassius was
bishop, and said to be a worker of miracles. He was tortured
with arrows, and put to death by Agricola, A.D. 289.

On

On the fourth, under a figure praying to the
Virgin Mary.

Virgo facta parens dum consentis Gabrieli
Servo Sancta tuo Natum placamur Michaeli.

O virgin mother! Gabriel you believe;
Thy son solicit, Michael to receive.

Orate pro anima dñi Johis Fraunces quondam
Socii istius Collii, qui obiit xxii die Mensis Maii
An. dom. mccccxlv. Cujus &c.

Pray for the soul of John Fraunces, formerly
Fellow of this college, who died on the 22d of May,
in the year of our Lord 1445, to whose soul, &c.

On an elegant marble, against the wall, is the
following inscription.

H. S. E.

Johannes Cobb L.L. D.

Dñi Thomæ Cobb in armo Oxon.

Baronetti Filius,

Utriusque Wiccamicorum Collegii

Succeſſive Custos.

Qui generosam unde ortus est, profapiam

Moribus honestavit ornatissimis,

Illustrissima, ubi educatus est, Collegia

Studiis ornavit honestissimis.

Fuit

Fuit enim.

Magni animi, et preclari, benefici, nihil non
Honorificum meditantis, nihil non audentis.
In negotiis ordinandis nec defuit ei Prudentia,
Nec in exequendis Industria.

In custodis munere obeundo

Nec Disciplinam passus est languescere,

Nec imminutum iri Autoritatem.

Cui muneri per ac duod. ita totus incubuit, ut nihil

Wiccamicis desiderandum relinqueret,

Præter vitam ipsius longius producendam.

Ob. Nov. 25. Anno { Dom: 1724
Ætat: 48.

Sarah, Vidua illius superstes,

Dmni Hugonis Stukely in Com.

Southton Barti.

Filia,

Monumentum hoc Optimo Marito.

Here lies interred

John Cobb, doctor of civil laws,

Son of Sir Thomas Cobb, of Oxfordshire,

Baronet;

Succeffively Warden of both

Wykeham's Colleges.

Who adorned his ancestors

By the most becoming morals,

And honoured, by his studies,

The colleges where he was educated.

G

For

For he possessed
 A mind noble, uniform, and beneficent;
 Meditating laudable examples
 In the prudence of his ordinances,
 And the industrious performance of his duty.
 In his Wardenship
 He neither suffered its discipline to languish,
 Nor its authority to diminish;
 But applied himself so diligently to his office,
 That nothing more was desired by the Wickamists,
 Than the prolongation of his life.
 He died, Nov. 25, in the year { of our Lord 1724,
 { of his age 48.

Sarah,

His surviving Widow,

Daughter

Of Sir Hugh Stukely, in the county of
 Southampon, Bart.

Erected this monument to the best of husbands.

On another monument, against a pillar.

H. S. E.

Thomas Cheyney Ecclesiæ Wellensis Canonicus,
 Collegii hujusce Informator.

Vir

In omni scientiarum genere,
 In humanioribus etiam literis, et linguarum elegantiss
 Optime exercitatus.

Quanto et quam felici labore

Theo-

Theologorum studiis incubuit
Et concionando, et vivendo palam fecit.
In animo effusa Benevolentia,
In vultu placens Benignitas,
In verbis intemerata Fides.
Tranquillus, patiens, clemens, pudicus,
Et quas propulzare potuit injurias
Amabili candore oblivisci maluit.
Et sanctissimis et facillimis moribus excelluit,
Nec voluptate trahebatur adolescens,
Nec Severitate induruit Senex,
In hoc unice intentus
Ut quod Deo, Sibi, quod amicis debuit
Id pro virili et graviter expedire posset.
Tali virtutum choro instructus
Sibi soli interea minime placuit,
Eâ quippe modestiâ
Ut quos abunde meruit Honores
Nullis rogandi aut ambiendi artibus
Solicitare potuit:
Sed quo minores ab hominibus affectare voluit,
Eo solenniores a Deo aliquando habiturus est.
Obiit 4to. die Octobris, anno { Dni 1724
Ætat: 72

Thomas Cheyney
Filius unicus superstes
Patri optimo et desideratissimo

Posuit

G 2

Here

Here lies interred,
Thomas Cheyney, Prebend of Wells Cathedral,
And of this college, Master.

A Man

In every science,
In polite learning, and elegance of languages,
Well skilled.

With what great and successful labour
He applied to the study of Divinity,
He manifested by his doctrine and virtuous life.

In mind, an unspotted honour;
In countenance, open and benevolent;
In speech, courteous and manly.

Calm, patient, meek, chaste;

He chose amiably to forgive
Those injuries he could not forget.

He excelled in the sanctity and strictness of his morals.

When young, was not hurried away by pleasure,
Nor was he morose, when old.

Intent on this alone,

That what was due to God, himself and friends,
He daily studied to perform.

Possessed of these virtues,
He studied least of all his own advantage;

But check'd by modesty,

Would not descend,

By the mean arts of fawning supplications,
To hold those honours he so highly merited.

The

[illegible]

Thomas Cheyney,
The only surviving son,
To his good and much-lamented father,
erected this.

On another monument, adjacent to the former.

M: S:

Thomæ Braithwaite LLD

Qui Celeberrimo Collegiorum Pari,
Quæ WICCAMUS magnifice fundavit,
Dignissime præfuit;

Utriusq; loci Ornamentum et Deliciæ.

Fuit enim

Multiplici et curiosâ Eruditione Instruclissimus,
Singulari mentis dulcedine inter primos Conspicius
Constanti vitæ integritate nemini Secundus,
In privatis de Seipso Sumtibus bene parcus,
In Amicis et hospitibus Excipiendis tantum non prodigus,
Quam benignâ et comi fuerit Indole,
Quam vivido et festivo Ingenio,
Quam antiquis et in corruptis moribus
Testantur Wiccamici, Testantur Academici,
Testantur quibuscunque innotuit, Boni omnes et Cordati:
Fuit vir Egregius

Fidei Primævæ et Orthodoxæ tenacissimus.

Ecclia Anglicanae firmiter et summo opere devotus,
Per omnem vitam cursum simplex caelebs et semper idem,

Obiit 23 : die Julii Anno { Dni : 1720.
Ætat : 60

Francisca Dobson Soror, et ex testamento
Hæres, Charissimo Fratri P.

Sacred to the memory of

Thomas Braithwaite, doctor of civil laws,

Who was Warden

In both the colleges

Founded by Wykeham :

The ornament and honour of each place.

For he was

Well skilled in various and profound learning ;

Conspicuous among the first for his sweetness of mind ;

Yielding to none in the integrity of his life ;

Frugal in expences to himself,

Prodigal only in the service of his friends.

How virtuous and liberal in disposition,

How lively and acute in genius,

How honest and exemplary in morals,

The Wiccamists bear witness, the Oxonians prove,

All good men of his acquaintance testify.

A man remarkably

Tenacious of the primitive and orthodox faith.

Entirely devoted to the church of England.

A bachelor of a steady principle through life.

He

He died July 23, in the year } of our Lord, 1720.
 } of his age, 60.

Frances Dobson, his lamenting heir by will,
 Erected this to her brother.

On an elegant monument this inscription :

Viro Integerrimo
 Marito Optimo,
 Custodi Desideratissimo,
 Johanni Coxed, LLD.

Cæcilia

Vidua Superstes

P.

Ob. vii. Cal. Junii, A. D. MDCCCLVII.

Ætat LVIII.

To the most honest of men,
 The best of husbands,
 And much-lamented Warden,
 John Coxed, doctor of civil laws,
 Cecilia,

His surviving widow,

Erected this monument.

He died the 7th of June, 1757,

Aged 58.

Before the chapel door is the following inscription :

Orate pro anima Magistri Willhelmi Nyghtyn-
 gale quondam focii hujus Collegii qui ob. xxiv.
 Die Mensis Junii Ann. Dom. 1467.

In English thus:

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Nyghtyngale, formerly Fellow of this college, who died on the 24th day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord 1467.

From hence, turning on the left, we pass into the Cloisters, near the entrance of which we perceive, in the eastern wall, a door way, now closed up, by which the Society formerly passed from the chapel, through a corresponding one in the opposite wall, for celebrating the Procession called the CIRCUM, in which they every morning circuited the college. These Cloisters constitute a square of a hundred and thirty-two feet; in the centre of which stands an elegant Gothic edifice, erected in the reign of Henry the Sixth, by John Fromond, and intended by him for a chapel: he likewise appointed a chaplain * to officiate in it; for whom he added spacious lodgings to the west end of the north side of the second court. This chaplain was removed at the reformation. The same benefactor also ordained liveries or gowns, annually, for the choristers; which custom has, however, for some wise purposes, been of late disused, and cloaths

* John Clyffe was the first Chaplain, whom we find buried in the cloisters surrounding this chapel.

are

are substituted in their stead. His wife Maud gave two cups to the college, on one of which was engraved the following inscription :

He shall have Crystes blessing to his dele
Whoso of me drinketh wele.

John Beckington, bishop of Bath and Wells, was his Executor ; who had been Fellow of New College, in Oxford, and was a benefactor to both Wykeham's Societies. He gave to New College the manor of Newton Longueville, Bucks : a silver cup, weighing ten pounds : the bible written on vellum, finely illuminated, in four volumes : a silver cup, weighing ten pounds, besides vestments for the choir of that college, A. D. 1465. To Winchester College he bequeathed a silver cup gilt, weighing ten pounds nine ounces : two silver candlesticks of the same weight, and vestments for the chapel.

This chapel was converted into a library, An. Dom. 1629, by Robert Pink, Warden ; the roof of which is ornamented with these arms :

Fefs fleury, between five martlets.

Saltier between three fleur de lis.

Quart. France and England, label.

Quart. France and England, a bordure.

Quart. France and England.

Quart. France and England gobony; over it a
Cardinal's hat.

Two chev. between three roses. WYKEHAM.
Cross fleury.

The windows of this chapel were formerly ornamented with curious painted glass, which has been long since destroyed. All that remained legible, near a hundred years ago or upwards, were the following:

In one window, the picture of a bishop writing in a book; under him S. Epus.

In another window, a bishop writing as before, with "Robertus Lincolnienfis."

In another window, are two Doctors writing; under them Doctor

Under the whole,

Matilda quondam Uxor Johannis Fromond legavit Collegio Winton Cyphum harnesiatum cum argento deauratum vocatum.

Maud, formerly the wife of John Fromond, gave to this college of Winchester, a silver cup, finely ornamented, and called the Golden cup.

In the cloisters, surrounding this library, are the following monuments and inscriptions: In

WINCHESTER.

131

In the WEST Cloister.

On a brass on the ground is this inscription :

Orate pro aia Willi Laus quondam Socii istius
Collii, qui obiit die jovis in Vigilia Sti Georgii
An dni mcccxcvii, Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of William Laus, formerly
Fellow of this college, who died on Wednesday,
being the feast of St. George, in the year of our
Lord 1417, to whose soul, &c.

On a blue stone engraven,

Hic jacet Johes Marshall istius Collii Socius qui
aiam Deoefflavit 25 Aug. An Dni 1670. Æt. suæ 47.

Here lies John Marshall, Fellow of this college,
who breathed out his soul in God, the 25th of Au-
gust, in the year of our Lord 1670, of his age, 47.

On a brass in the wall.

Epi. mi Jo. Dol. Socii defunct.

3 Aprilis, 1560.

Claustri pro foribus Dolberum cerne Sepultum

Umbrarum assessor janitor ille loci est.

Non Malus ; ille fuit qui verba novissima dixit

O bone Christe precor te miserere Mei.

Sanctorum Assessor vel cœli janitor ut sit.

Funde pias Christo lector amice preces.

In English thus :

Epitaph of Mr. John Dolberus, Fellow,
who died April 3, 1560.

Before the cloister-gate, see Dolberus buried,
Associate of the shades, and Porter of the place.
He could not be a wicked man, that dying said,
Take compassion on me, O gracious Christ.
That he may be Porter of the gate of Heaven,
O friendly Reader, pray thou to God.

On a brass in the wall.

Edmunde Hodson, Clerk and Fellow of this college,
died the viith of August, 1580.

Who so thow art, with loving harte,
Stonde, read and think on me,
For as I was, so now thou art,
And as I am so shalt thou be.

On another brass in the wall.

Epit. Will. Atkins in Artibus Magistri et socii
istius Collegii.

Nolle tuum nihil est ad Magni velle tonantis,
Juvitusque licet nunc Gulielme jaces.
Ingenio tam lætus eras quam Corpore obesus,
Commodus, et multa, non sine teste, fide.

Nunc

Nunc te Christus habet, habeasque cæte precamur
 Nec tibi qui Moritur desinat esse tuus.
 Obiit xviii die Decemb. An. m^dlxiⁱⁱⁱ. Cujus aie &c.

Epitaph of William Atkins, Master of Arts, and
 Fellow of this college.

As it's the part of Man to obey his fate,
 So 'tis Heaven's only to impose commands :
 Against your will you lay here dead : who when alive,
 Was happy in your fatness of wit,
 Without ill-nature, or ostentation.
 Now you are gone, may Christ receive you,
 And may he receive all who depart in him.
 He died the 18th day of December, in the year
 1564, to whose soul, &c.

On a brass in the ground.

Hic jacet R. Dene Mag. in Art, et quondam
 informator Scholarium hujus Coll. qui ob. 28 D.
 Maii, A D. m^ccclxxxⁱⁱⁱⁱ. Cuius. &c.

Here lies R. Dene, Master of Arts, and formerly
 Master of the Scholars of this college, who died the
 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1484, to
 whose soul may God be propitious.

On another,

Orate pro aia mri Thome Beche juris Canonici
 bacalaurei quondam hujus Collii Socii, qui obiit
 m^vxxxi. die vero Mensis Julii vii, Cujus aie &c.

Pray

Pray for the soul of Mr. Thomas Beche, Batchelor of Laws, formerly Fellow of this college, who died 1531, the 7th day in the month of June, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On a blue stone is engraven this.

Thomas Colnet LL.B. hujus Coll. Socius Obiit
2 die Aprilis Anno { Salutis 1679,
Ætatis 79.

Thomas Colnet, Batchelor of Civil Laws, Fellow
of this college, who died

April 2d, in the year of { Salvation 1679,
his age 79.

On a brass in the wall.

Thomas Emes hujus Collegii Capellanus post
Annos tres et triginta Sacris hic impensis obiit 24
die Sept. An dni 1629 Ætatis suæ Climacterico.
Innocuus multos Emuæus vixerat Annos

Jamque Senex moriens hac requiescit humo.
Nec diues nec inops qui paucos inter Amicos
Quæsitæquæ bona fruge reliquit Opes.

Thomas Emes, chaplain of this college, who
spent thirty years in it, and died the 24th of Sep-
tember, in the year of our Lord 1629, in the cli-
macteric of his age.

The

When many years the pious Emes had spent,
 Death, to this grave, his breathless body sent :
 Nor rich, nor poor ; but to his friends bequeath'd,
 The wealth, his wise frugality had sav'd.

In the wall.

Epitaph Joh. Boles Art. Mag. Olim hujus
 Coll. Socii Obiit 7 Sept. 1610.

Wicchamicæ cui cura domûs, cui cura peculi,
 Cui fuit in studiis irrequieta quies,
 Cui corpus sanum, cui mens validissima, velox
 Ingenium, Et multus sed sine felle Lepos,
 A Cura et Studiis nolens requiescere vivus,
 Mortuus hoc tumulo quò requiescat habet.

Epitaph of John Boles, Master of Arts, and formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 7th of September, 1610.

Who was indefatigable in the pursuit of learning ;
 With a firm body and strong mind,
 A lively genius, and refined wit.
 When alive, perplex'd with care and study ;
 Now dead, has this tomb, in which he may rest.

On a brass on the side.

Orate pro aia Mri Edw. Tacham quonda Socii
 hujus Collegii qui obiit xvii die Marcii Anno
 Dni mccccxxii Cujus aie &c.

Pray

Pray for the soul of Mr. Edward Tacham, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 17th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1422, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On another brass.

Orate pro aia Mri Willi Ball quondam Socii hujus Collegii qui obiit 1111 die Maii An Dni mccccLxxi, Cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Ball, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1471, to whose soul may God be propitious.

Engraven on a pavement.

Gulielmus Emes hujus Collii Organista, Obiit
7 Aprilis an dni 1637.

William Emes, formerly Organist to the College, died the 7th of April, in the year of our Lord 1637.

On a brass in the wall.

Tho. Davison Obiit 20 Julii 1586.

Hic nunc deinceps Davisonem putres,
Triginta Socius perennis Annos,
Vivens ipse tibi nimis severus,
Expirans Aliis satis profusus.

Thomas

Thomas Davison died the 20th of July, 1586.

The pious Davison's interred here,
A Fellow of this college thirty year.
Too rigid to himself, he liv'd to save:
Then dying, to his friends profusely gave.

On a brass on the ground.

Pray for the soul of Edward.
New College of Wynchester.
of Septemb. the yeare of our Lord.

On a brass on the wall.

Epitaphium Thomæ Geffres sacrae Theologiae
Baccalaur. olim hujus Collii Socii qui obiit 21
Aug. 1605.

Quem Chamus puerum, juvenem aula, virumq; recepit
Venta Sanem, quem Mors hunc rapit iste locus.
Talis erat qualis cui quæque fuere minuta,
Pectoris Exceptus ingentique bonis.
Musæo vixit, musæo morte peremptus
Conveniens vitæ mors fuit illa suæ.

Epitaph of Thomas Geffres, Batchelor of Sacred
Theology, formerly Fellow of this college, who
died the 21st of August, 1605.

He, whom Wykeham first receiv'd, a youth;
New College, a young man, and this an old one,
Death has now conquer'd, and this tomb contains.
He

He valued nothing here, but a virtuous life;
 Delighting in the Muses till he died,
 His death corresponded with his life.

On a brass on the side.

Orate pro aia Dni Willi Clyffe primi Capellani
 istius Capelle, qui obiit *xxiiii die Mensis Marcii*
an. Dni mccccxxiiii. Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. William Clyffe, first
 chaplain of this chapel, who died the 24th day of
 March, 1433, to whose soul, &c.

That is, he was first chaplain of the chapel in the
 middle of the Cloisters, now the Library.

On a stone on the ground.

H. S. E.

Antonius Rous A. M. hujus Collii et focus et
 Luctus ppetuus, qui prudens facilis ingenuus om-
 nibus, Amicis fidelis, Omnibus dignus, Nullius.
 Nisi minus vivendo, Spem sefellit.

Obiit an. Sal. *mdclxxxi.*

Ætatis xxxvi.

In this tomb lies

Anthony Rous, Master of Arts, formerly Fellow
 of this college; who was prudent, kind, and faith-
 ful to all his friends; worthy of all praise and ho-
 nour,

in whom none were disappointed, but by
so short life.

He died in the year of Salvation, 1681.

Aged 36.

On a brass in the wall.

Epitaphiam Thomæ Jones in legibus Bacca-
laurei quondam hujus Collii Socii.

Jaceo juvenis primum Civilia jura
Qui didici, qui idem sacra sequutus eram.
Vitam Morbis variis gravibusq; peregi
Tandem per te (Mors) hoc requiesco loco.
Mihi multum, plus pagina sacra placebat,
Namq; fuit morbis hæc medicina meis.

Dum Vixit hoc Sæpe in ore habuit, fatis
diu mihi vixi, si deo fatis. Obiit 26 die.

Sept. An. Dni 1585.

Epitaph of Thomas Jones, Batchelor of Laws,
and formerly Fellow of this college.

Here I lay, who first studied the civil laws;
And afterwards the divine.

Whose life various diseases continually afflicted,
Till by the means of death I was relieved.
I admired the civil laws; but much more the sacred,
For in them I found my infirmities reliev'd.
When alive, he had this often in his mouth:
"I have liv'd long enough, if God be satisfied."
He died the 26th of Sept. 1585.

On

On a marble against the wall.

Deposit. Josephi Cox LL Baccalaurei, hujus
Collii Socii, Optime meriti, quem media ætas
floridum importuna febris Amicis marentibus
abripuit. Obiit 18 die Octobris An. Dni 1680.

Here lies Joseph Cox, Batchelor of Laws, formerly Fellow of this college, whom a fever carried off in the middle of his age, from his lamenting friends. He died the 18th of October, 1680.

On the top are these arms, viz. a chevron between three stags attired.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Thome Ryve quondam istius Collii Scholaris qui obiit 19 die Octob. an Dni mccccxxiii. Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Thomas Ryve, formerly Scholar of this college, who died the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1523, to whose soul may God be propitious.

In the South Cloister.

Against the wall is this on a black marble :

H. S. E.

Joan. Chalkhill A. M. hujus Collii Annos 46 Socius, vir quoad vixit solitudine et silentio, temperantia

ia et Castitate orationibus et Eleemosynis,
 mplantatione et Sanctimonia Ascetis vel primi-
 ar: qui cum a parvulo in regnum cœlorum
 fecisset Octogenarius tandem rapuit 20 die
 1679.

Here is buried

Chalkhill, Master of Arts, Fellow of this
 forty-six years; a Man who lived in so-
 and retirement; and was equal to the pri-
 Christians in temperance and chastity, con-
 tion and holiness, devotion and charity;
 his childhood he trod the way to Heaven,
 the age of eighty, took possession of it, on
 day of May, 1679.

On a stone on the ground.

acet Corpus Xtophori Badger filii Ricci
 London. hujus Collii olim Scholaris, qui
 Mar. an dni 1635.

lies the body of Christopher Badger, son of
 Badger, of London, formerly a scholar
 college, who died the 26th of March, in
 of our Lord 1635.

On a brass.

acet Mauritius Morrys quondam clericus
 hujus Collii, qui obiit xxiiii Jun. an.
 cccxliii. Cujus aie &c.

Here

Here lies Maurice Morrys, formerly Clerk of the chapel in this college, who died the 2^d of June, in the year of our Lord 1523, to whose

On another.

Orate pro aia dni Richardi Cole quondam
Conductitii hujus Collii, qui Obiit xxiii^o
dec. an. dni mvcxix, Cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of Richard Cole, formerly
Manciple of this college, who died the 23^d
of December, in the year of our Lord 1519,
whose soul may God be propitious.

Engraven on a stone on the ground.

Mariott Stopes hujus Collii alumnus
cobi Stopes S. T. B. Vicarii de Haddenham
Com. Bucks. qⁱ Obiit et Abiit ad dñm
minico Maii 4 An. dom. 1673.

Mariott Stopes, child of this college,
cobi Stopes, Batchelor of sacred Theology,
Vicar of Haddenham in the county of Bucks,
died and departed to the Lord, on Sunday
the 4th of May, 1673.

On a brass on the wall.

Orate pro aia Dni Johis Hopkyns
Conductitii hujus Collii, qⁱ Obiit xvi^o
Augusti an. dni mvcxiv. Cujus Aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of John Hopkyns, formerly Manciple to this college; who died the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1514, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On another.

Hic jacet Dnus Johes Curtoys quondam socius hujus Collii qi Obiit penultimo die Januarii An. Dni. m. Quingentesimo Nono, cujus aie &c.

Here lies John Curtoys, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the last day but one in January, in the year of our Lord 1507, to whose soul, &c.

On another.

Orate pro aia Johes Fylde, qi Obiit xxiv die Mensis Febr. An Dom. Mill. cccccvii, cujus aie, &c.

Pray for the soul of John Fylde, who died the 24th day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord 1507, to whose soul, &c.

Engraven on a stone,

Orate pro aia Henrici Hendyg quondam Socii hujus Collii, cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Henry Hendyg*, formerly Fellow of this college, to whose soul, &c.

* He died the 2d of January, 11 Henry VI.

On

On a stone on the ground.

H. S. E. Joshua Cooke, A. M hujus Collii Cappellani qui obiit 8 die Febr. an. Sal. 1678 æt. 44.

Here is buried Joshua Cooke, Master of Arts, chaplain of this college, who died the 8th day of February, in the year of Salvation 1678, aged 44.

On a stone engraven.

Hic sub marmore sepultus est Thomas Welsted quem calculi ictu mors prostravit, in hac schola primus erat, nec ut speramus in Cælo Ultimus est, quod pro Oxonio adiit xiii die Januarii An. Dni 1676 æt. suæ 18.

Under this marble is buried Thomas Welsted, who died of a kick unfortunately received. He was first in the school, and, we hope, not the last in Heaven. He set out for Oxford the 13th of January, in the year of our Lord 1676, aged 18.

On a black oval monument.

Siste viator.

Qui Lethi Calcas viam quisquis es ex spartanorum Choro hic Choragus est tuus Stephanus Cooke LL. Baccalaureus et hujus Collii Socius, qui

qui tantum ætatis vixit juvenis moriendo, quantum alii non degunt senes, obiit Novemb. 12.

Anno { Sal. MDCLXVI.
Ætat. xxxiv.

Insequere nunc ad patriam et morere viator.

Stop, traveller!

Whosoever thou art, that treads the way of death from the company of Spartans, here lies your fellow Spartan Stephen Cooke, Batchelor of Arts, and Fellow of this college; who, though he died young, employed his time to more advantage, than many who have lived to a greater age. He departed this life November the 12th,

In the year of { Salvation 1666
his age 34.

Traveller, go thy way to thy own country and die.

On another like the former.

H. S. E. Jonathan Cooke LLB et hujus Collii focius, frater Stephani Cook juxta Sepult, quorum uterq, circa unius lustri spatium hoc in Coll. focii transfegerunt, felices in hoc ambo quod in tam brevi vitæ lociq; ambitu tantum amoris laudis et honoris apud omnes passim sibi conciliarint. Obiit Octob. 5 an. sal. cicioclxxiv. ætatis suæ 32.

Here lies Jonathan Cooke, Batchelor of Laws, and Fellow of this college, brother of Stephen

H

Cooke,

Cooke, buried just by, each of whom, in about the space of five years, were made Fellows of this college; and both happy, because in so short a life they had been distinguished by so many honours. He died the 5th of October, in the year of Salvation 1574, aged 32.

On a stone on the ground.

Depositum Henrici Banks LL. Bac. hujus Coll. focii in quo ad hominem absolvendum omnibus Elogiis dignum nihil desiderari potuit præter vitam diuturniorem, quam tamen pro sempiterna feliciter commutavit, Octob. 11. an. 1672, ætat. suæ 32.

Here lays Henry Banks, Batchelor of Civil Laws, and Fellow of this college, worthy of all praise, in whom nothing more could be desired, except a longer life, which he nevertheless exchanged for eternity, October 11th, in the year 1672, aged 32. Over all, his arms in a cross ingr. betw. 4 de lis.

On another.

H. S. E.

Wilhelmus Trenchard, hujus Collegii, Scholaris, & Fundatoris Consanguinus meus, Johannes Trenchard, de Boxworth in comitatu Dorset. militis summi Cestriensis Justitiarum & Wilhelmo III. Regi a secretis filius natus minimus: obiit 18. die Feb. A.D. 1712-3, ætat 19.

Here

Here is buried

William Trenchard, Scholar of this college, relation of the Founder, and youngest son of John Trenchard, of Boxworth, in the county of Dorset, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of King William III. and one of the honourable Privy Council. He died the 18th of February, 1712-3, aged 19.

On a white marble mon. against the wall.

H. S. E. Audoenus Phillips AM. hujus Coll. Hostiarius, de Clever. pepp. in Comit. Wilts Oriundus, qui cum et pietatem et doctrinam quibus ipse excelluit apud wiccamicos sex et quod excurrit lustra uberrime transfudisset, remq; publicam et ecclesiam numerosissima prole literaria locupletasset, ingens in Omnibus bonis desiderium sui x die Maii an. dni. 1654, æt. 54 suæ moriens reliquit.

Here lies interred Andrew Phillips, Master of Arts, Hostiarius of this college, born in the county of Wilts; who, when he had shared the piety and doctrine of the Wiccamists, in which virtues he excelled for upwards of thirty years; and having enriched the church and state by a numerous and learned progeny, he died, leaving his friends lamenting him, on the 10th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1654, aged 74.

Over all, his arms arg. a lion ramp. sab. chained, Or.

H 2

On

On an elegant white marble monument against
the wall.

Carolus Scott, A. M.

Hujusce Collegii Socius,

Et Parœciæ de Compton Rector.

Obiit 13^o die Oct. 1762.

Ferè nonagenarius,

Morum integerrimus,

Amicitiarum egregiè tenax,

Multiplici Socientiâ instructus,

Theologiæ & Matheseôs præter alias,

Summis in Ecclesiâ Dignitatibus hæc impar,

Literato in hoc Otio,

Bene latere maluit.

Quippe inter Wiccamicos ascribi

Honestissimum duxit:

Utrique Collegio,

Sane huic amplissima,

Pii gratique Cordis legavit

Monumenta.

Nil prius in Animo fuit Votusque,

Quam ut indies fiant auctiora

Hæc Literarum Hospitia;

Ut Artes et Scientiæ,

Pura Fides et Morum Sanctitas

His, tanquam suis sedibus

Faustissimè perfruantur.

M. S.

Caroli Scott,
Hoc marmor voluit,
Anna Fletcher
Gratitudinis Ergo.

Charles Scott, A. M.
Fellow of this college,
And Rector of the parish of Compton,
Died the 13th of October, 1762,
Almost ninety years of age.
Exemplary in his morals,
Constant in his friendship,
Well skill'd in all the sciences,
Particularly in Divinity and the Mathematicks,
And equal to the highest dignities of the church.
He liv'd in solitude and retirement
In this college, where he studied ;
For it was to him an honour
To be ranked with the Wiccamists.
To both colleges
(This in particular)
He left testimonies of a pious and grateful heart.
He desired nothing more,
Than that these seats of learning
Might every day increase :
That the arts and sciences,
Honour and sanctity of morals,

THE HISTORY OF

May auspiciously preside
In these seminaries.

To the memory of
Charles Scott,
Ann Fletcher
Erected this monument,
Out of gratitude.

In the EAST Cloister*.

M. S.

Gualteri Garrett,
Et Janæ Uxoris ejus,

Obiit { Ille, 27^o Sept. anno { 1737 { Ætat. { 57.
 { Illa, 21^o Maii Dom. { 1738 { { 55.

Sacred to the memory of

Walter Garrett,

And Jane his wife,

Who died { He, 27th Sept. A. { 1737 { Aged { 57.
 { She, 21st May, D. { 1738 { { 55.

Gulielmus Turner, hujus Coll. Clericus obiit
14 die Martii an dni 1644.

Olim Cantica, musicæ peritus,

Dulci voce dedisti, et arte multa;

* Here was a brass for Rich. Bowman, once Fellow, where
now the school boys learn in the summer time. He died 1464.
Ms. W. N.

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At nunc (longe anima polis fruente)
Edis dulcius hæc peritusque.

William Turner, Clerk of this college, died
the 14th day of March, A. D. 1644.

Skilled in music, with harmonious lays,
In anthems here you sung your Maker's praise :
But now in Heaven, with more melodious voice,
Joining celestial concerts, you rejoice.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Mri Johis Dere Artium Mri quon-
dam focii istius Collii, qui obiit secundo die
Mensis Maii an dni mvcxxxii, cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Dere, Master of
Arts, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the
2d day in the month of May, in the year of our
Lord 1532, to whose soul, &c.

On a brass on the wall.

Orate pro aia Dni Ricardi Skynnir olim focii
istius Collii qui obiit penultimo die Mensis Julii
dni mvcxiiii. cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. Richard Skynnir, for-
merly Fellow of this college, who died the last day
but one in July, in the year of our Lord 1514, to
whose soul may God be propitious.

On another.

Orate pro aia Dni Johis Grewaker olim focii
istius Coll. qui ob. penultimo die Mensis Julii an
dni mvcxiii. cujus aie &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Grewaker*, for-
merly Fellow of this college, who died the last
day but one in July, in the year of our Lord 1514,
to whose soul may God be propitious.

On another.

Orate pro aia dni Johis Gilbert olim focii istius
Coll. qui obiit xvi Mensis Julii an dni mvcxiii.
cujus &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Gilbert, formerly
Fellow of this college, who died the 16th day in
the month of July, in the year of our Lord 1514,
to whose soul may God be propitious.

On another.

Epita. Mri Ro. Watton focii hujus Coll. defunct
13 Jan. 1596.

Postquam transegi centum vel circiter annos,
Longa mihi sed non curva senecta fuit.

* This man is often written in the register of this college
Grewaker Capellanus Conductitus.

Languor

Languor inexhaustos quassans paralyticus artus
Hinc animam Cœlo, tradidit ossa solo.

Epitaph of Mr. Robert Watton, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 13th Jan. 1596.

About an hundred years I'd spent,
Nor had old age my body bent;
At length my soul a palsy gave
To Heav'n; my body to the grave.

On a brass on the ground.

Orate pro aia Dni Johis Taknell quondam socii perpetui hujus Collii, qui obiit vicesimo vii die Januarii an. dni mcccclxxxiii. Cujus &c.

Pray for the soul of Mr. John Taknell, formerly Fellow of this college, who died the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1494, to whose soul may God be propitious.

On a brass on the wall.

Epitaphium Mri Thomæ Lark nup. socii istius
Coll. ob. 16. Maii 1582.

Qui premor hoc tumulo dicor prænominē Thomas,
Cognomen fecit dulcis alauda mihi.
Bis septem Menses, ter septem presbyter annos,
Hic colui, cujus nunc fruor, ore deum.

Epitaph of Mr. Thomas Lark, formerly Fellow
of this college, who died the 16th of May, 1582.

I, who lay here, the name of Thomas bear ;
But from the soaring lark my surname take.
Twice seven months, and three times seven year,
I worship'd him whose blessings I partake.

In the NORTH Cloister.

Against the wall at the end, this on a brass plate.

A fronte hujus monum. situm est Corpus Philippi Devereux presbyteri nup. istius Coll. Capellani Conductitii, viri tum in Coll. quam in pauperes vere benefici atq; pii. Obiit ix die Mensis Febr. An. 1578.

Opposite this monument is laid the body of Philip Devereux, Priest, and lately Chaplain of this college ; a man truly pious, and beneficent to this college and the poor. He died the 9th day of the month of February, in the year 1578.

Engraven on a stone on the ground.

Robertus Beely hujus Collii socius, obiit 21
Dec. An. Dom. 1634, æt. 69.

Robert

Robert Beely, Fellow of this college, died the 21st of December, in the year of our Lord 1634, aged 69*.

On a monument against the wall.

Near this place lieth the body of Mr. James Beach, son of Thomas Beach, Esq; of Fiddleton, in the county of Wilts, and Commoner of this college, who died Dec. 19, 1740, aged 17.

On a brass on the wall.

Epita. Georgii Flower in Artibus Magistri.
Ecce Georgius hoc Florus sub Marmore dormit,
Floruerat, sed flos ille caducus erat,
Bis septem socius vix hic transegerat annos
Mors pede eum pulsat Florus ut hinc abeat.
Obiit 18. Nov. an. 1578.

Epitaph on George Flower, Master of Arts.

Florus, beneath this marble tomb is laid,
Who flourish'd as a flower, but to fade:
Death call'd him hence (regardless of our tears)
E'er he had liv'd at college fourteen years.
He died the 18th November, in the year 1578.

On another brass in the wall.

Positum ob memoriam Jo. Scotte presbyteri nup.
socii istius Collii, Cujus corpus prope hoc monu-

* He was born at Glossop in Derbyshire, and admitted perpetual Fellow of New College in 1586.

mentum lapide sub Marmoreo humatum conditur,
obiit vi die Mensis Decemb. an. dom. 1575.

This is erected to the memory of Jo. Scott,
clergyman, formerly Fellow of this college, whose
body lies buried near this monument, under a
marble stone. He died the 6th day in the month
of December, in the year of our Lord 1575.

On a brass on the ground.

John Gray obiit 6. Octob. 16.

On a stone on the ground.

Lancelotus White Art. Mag. hujus Coll. socius,
obiit Apr. 17. an. dom. 1642, ætat. suæ 40.

Lector candide stetur ad Sepulchrum,

Albus nomine mentis albioris

Orator vigil atq. pastor, ista est

Artis nescia vita pulchrioris.

Defunctus jacet hâc repostus urna,

Sanctorumq; simul repostus albo.

Lancelot White, Master of Arts, Fellow of
this college, died April 17th, in the year of our
Lord 1642, aged 40.

O candid reader! pray for him, inshrin'd;
Call'd White by name; but of a whiter mind:
Who during life, the paths of vice ne'er trod,
Who was a pastor, diligent and good.
Deceas'd, he now lies buried in this urn,
O'er which all holy Whites will ever mourn.

On

On a brass in the wall.

Epita. Johes Clerke.

Clausus Johanes jacet hic sub Marmore Clerkus,

Qui fuit hic quondam presbyter et socius,

In terra roseos solitus stillare liquores,

In Cœlo vivis nunc quoq; gaudet aquis.

Obiit x die Mensis Julii 1571.

Epitaph on John Clarke.

Beneath this stone, shut up in the dark,

Lies a Priest and a Fellow, y'clept John Clarke;

On earth with rose-water he did once delight ye,

But now he deals in heav'nly Aqua Vitæ.

On a white marble monument against the wall,
is this inscription on a young gentleman unfortunately drowned.

Ante diem obiit,

Inclytæ Juvenis Spei

Johannes Bingham,

H. C. A.

Ætat An. XVIII. Salut. MDCCLXVIII.

Sicut Flos Angelli.

Before his time died,

A promising youth,

John Bingham,

Child of this college,

In the year of his age 18, of salvation 1768.

As a flower of the field.

On

On a little oval marble against the wall.

H. S. E. Georgius King hujus Collii Organista,
qui obiit x die Mensis Maii an dni 1665 Ætatis
suz 79.

Here is buried George King, Organist of this
college, who died the 10th day in the month of
May, in the year of our Lord 1665, aged 79.

On a blue stone on the ground.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Windham, Gulielmi Wind-
ham Equitis Aurati de Orchard Windham in Co-
mitatu Somset. filius tertius, qui Vicefimo Octavo
die Novembris in hoc Collegio occubuit 1678.

Here lies William Windham, the third son of
William Windham, Knt. of Orchard-Windham
in the county of Somerset, who died in this col-
lege, the 28th of November, 1678.

L. R---Arms are Chev. betw. three fleur de lis :
the crest a fleur de lis, with a Serpent about it.

On another blue stone on the ground.

Hic jacet Thomas Harris hujus Collii nup. So-
cius, obiit 10 die Apr. an Dom. 1662 Ætatis suæ 32.

Here

Here lies Thomas Harris, lately Fellow of this college. He died the 10th of April, in the year of our Lord 1662, aged 32.

Over all, a chev. betw. three hedge-hogs.

On another blue stone on the ground.

Gulielmus Terry hujus Collii Socius obiit 19
Decemb. 1657.

William Terry, Fellow of this college, died the
19th of December 1657.

These Cloisters appear not to have been comprehended in the Founder's original plan; as in the commission he gives for the consecration of this chapel, he calls the place where they now stand, "Locum in Cimiterio in dicto Collegio Ordinatum;" i. e. "The burying ground set apart for the college." And while he lay indisposed at Farnham Castle in Surry, he directs another bishop, "Capellam Collegii nostri prope Winton. Nec non Altaria in eodem erecta, et locum in Cimiterio dicti Collegii Ordinatum, & Lapides pro supra Altaribus ordinatus dedicare & consecrare;" i. e. To dedicate and consecrate the chapel of our college, near Winchester. Likewise the altar erected in the same place, and the burying ground set apart for the college, and stones for the altar."

As

As every particular is so minutely specified, certainly would have mentioned the cloisters distinctly by their proper name; had they existed, or even been intended; but, that they were not, further appears from the outside buttresses which finish the side of the chapel, to which the cloisters are contiguous.

Westward of the cloisters, on one side of a small area, stands the School; over the entrance of which is a statue of the Founder, made by Mr. Cibber, father of the late Colley Cibber, Esq. Poet Laureat, whose workmanship are the two excellent figures over Bethlem Gate, in London. Under the statue is this inscription:

M. S.

Gulielmi de Wickham,
Episcopi Wintoniensis,
Collegii hujus fundatoris,
Statuam hanc e Metallo conflandam
Atque huic sumptu suo ponendam curavit
Ex conjuge affinis sua
Caius Gabriel Cibberus,
Statuarius Regius
MDC, LXXXII.

To the memory of
William of Wykeham,
Bishop of Winchester,
And Founder of this college:

Caius

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Caius Gabriel Cibber,
A relation by his wife's side,
And Statuary to the King,
Had this statue cast in brass,
And erected at his own expence.

1692.

This room is finely proportioned, and elegantly finished. The roof is adorned with beautiful stucco, of a bold relief; in which are introduced the arms of many of the benefactors. It is ninety feet long, and thirty-six broad. On the west end are inscribed the following laws, to be observed by the Scholars, &c.

TABULA LEGUM PÆDAGOGICARUM.

IN TEMPLO.

Deus colitor. Preces cum devoto animi affectu peraguntor. Oculi non vagantor. Silentium esto. Nihil profanum legitor.

IN CHAPEL.

Let God be worshipped. Let your prayers be devoutly repeated. Let not your eyes wander. Be silent. Read nothing profane.

IN SCHOLA.

Diligentia quisque utitor. Submisso loquitor secum. Clare ad Præceptorem. Nemini molestus esto,

esto. Orthographice scribito. Arma Scholastica
in promptu semper habeto.

IN SCHOOL.

Let every one study diligently. Speak slowly
to yourself. Loud to the Master. Be troublesome
to none. Write distinctly. Have the school-
arms in continual readiness.

IN AVULA.

Qui mensam consecrat clare pronunciato. Ca-
teri respondent. Recti omnes stant. Recita-
tiones intelligenter & apte distinguuntur. In men-
sa quies esto.

IN HALL.

Whoever says grace, let him pronounce it dis-
tinctly. Let the others answer. All stand. Let
the responses be clearly and plainly repeated. At
table be all silent.

IN ATRIO, OPPIDO, ad MONTES.

Sociati omnes incedunt. Modestia ac obviis
honestioribus genua flectunt. Capita aperiunt.
Vultus, gestus, incessus componunt.

IN COURT going out to the HILL.

Let all walk in couples. Bow modestly to
those you meet. Let your head be covered. Let
your

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your countenance, behaviour, and deportment, be becoming.

IN CUBICULIS.

Noctu dormitor. Interdiu studetor. Solum cubiculorum verritor. Sternuntor lectuli. Munda omnia sunt. Per fenestras nemo in atrium prospicito. Contra qui faxit piaculum esto.

IN CHAMBERS.

Sleep at night. Study in the day-time. Let the floor be swept. Let your beds be made. Let every thing be neat. Let none look through the windows into-court. Who does contrary to these must be punished.

IN OMNI LOCO & TEMPORE.

Qui plebeius est præfectis obtemperato. Qui præfectus est, Legitime imperato. Uterque a mendaciis, ostentationibus, jurgiis, pugnis, & furtis, abstineto. Togam, cæteramque vestem, nec disuuito nec lacerato. Patrium sermonem fugito. Latinum exerceto.---Hæc, aut his similia, siquando deferantur, judicium damus.

EVERY WHERE and ALWAYS.

Whosoever is an inferior, let him obey the prepostors. Let the prepostors govern mildly. Each abstain

abstain from lying, boasting, quarrelling, fighting, and stealing. Neither unsew or tear your gowns, or other garments. Avoid your mother-tongue. Speak only Latin. If at any time these, or the like rules are transgressed, we punish the offenders.

On the opposite end, with proper decorations, is inscribed,

Aut disce, aut discede, manet fors tertia cædi.

Either learn, or depart; the third choice remains to be scourged.

The foundation of this superb and elegant edifice was laid in September, A. D. 1683, and it was finished June 11, 1687. We have here annexed, from the College Register, a list of the Benefactors who contributed to raise this structure,

George Morley, bishop of Winton, gave	
10 l. and forty oaks	80 0 0
Francis Turner, bishop of Ely, formerly	
Fellow of New College	20 0 0
Thomas Kenn, bp. of Bath and Wells,	
formerly Fellow of the college	30 0 0
William Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston,	
formerly Commoner of the college	100 0 0

Charles

Charles Pawlet, Earl of Wiltshire, eldest Son to the Marquis of Winchester, formerly Commoner of the college	-	-	-	502	0	0
Wriothesley Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, only son to the Earl of Gainsborough, formerly Commoner	30	0	0			
John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath	-	3	4	6		
Henry Beeston, L.L.D. Warden of New College	-	-	-	50	0	0
Richard Traffes, Fellow of New Col- lege, and Charles Traffes his brother	50	0	0			
Edwin Sandys,	-	-	-	5	0	0
Thomas Lee,	-	-	-	3	4	6
Robert Sweeter,	-	-	-	2	3	0
Thomas Munday,	-	-	-	2	3	0
William Hughes,	-	-	-	2	0	0
Thomas Roberts,	-	-	-	2	0	0
David Wickam,	-	-	-	2	3	0
Charles Ford,	-	-	-	2	3	0
George Thomas,	-	-	-	4	6	0
John Ballard,	-	-	-	2	10	0
William Musgrave,	-	-	-	2	3	0
Samuel Palmer,	-	-	-	3	4	6
Robert Woodward, Chancellor of the diocese of Sarum	-	-	-	20	0	0
Edward Spencer, Steward of New Col- lege	-	-	-	5	0	0
Sir Edward Law, formerly Fellow of New College	-	-	-	20	0	0

Fellows of New College,

Edward

Edward Masters, formerly Fellow of New College, Chancel. of Exeter -	10	15	0
Robert Sharrock, formerly Fellow of New College, prebendary - -	10	0	0
Dr. Bouchier, L.L.D. Regius Professor of Oxon, formerly Child of this Col.	5	7	6
William Oldys, L.L.D. formerly Fel- low of New College - -	5	0	0
Nicholas Stanley, M. D. formerly Fel- low of New College - -	5	0	0
Stephen Penton, Principal of Hartford Hall, formerly Fellow of New Coll.	5	7	6
Thomas Harris, Esq; of Colern, for- merly Fellow of New College -	10	0	0
John Herfeat, formerly Fell. of New College - - -	10	0	0
Richard Glyde, formerly Fell. of New College - - -	2	0	0
Thomas Penruddocke, formerly Child of this college - - -	5	7	6
Tho. Oxenbridge, Esq; formerly Child of this college - - -	5	0	0
John Bloodworth, formerly Commoner of this college - - -	5	0	0
John Franklyn, Master of Chancery, formerly Child of this college, -	10	15	0
George Reynel, S. T. P. formerly Child of this college - - -	2	3	0
Richard			

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Richard Pocock, formerly Child	-	1	0	0
Ambrose Philips, Esq; Serjeant at Law				
formerly Fellow of New College	-	20	0	0
Henry Wallop,	} Hujus Coll. Commensales,	-	-	-
John Wallop,		-	-	-
Thomas Brown,		-	-	-
Robert Hyde,		-	-	-
Brian Turner,		-	-	-
Richard Harris,		-	-	-
William Beech,		-	-	-
Richard Browne,	-	-	-	-
James Batten,	-	-	-	-
Roger Jones, Steward of the college,				
formerly Child	-	-	-	-
Allen Garway	-	-	-	-
Henry Parker	-	-	-	-
Matthew Hatton	-	-	-	-
Charles Cutts	-	-	-	-
Godson Penton, of Winchester city	-	5	7	6
Maria Brideoake, widow of the bishop				
of Chichester	-	-	-	-
Elizabeth Mompeson, the Warden's				
sister	-	-	-	-
Susan Daniel, the Warden's sister	-	5	0	0
Jane Harris, the Schoolmaster's mother	-	5	0	0
Eleonora Rawlinson,	-	50	0	0
Richard Osgood,	-	20	0	0
William Emmes,	-	10	0	0
Seth Ward,	-	20	0	0

Phara-

Pharamus Fiennes,	-	-	-	20	0	0
Peregrine Thistlethwaite,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Edward Young, Dean of Sarum,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Thomas Cheyney,	-	-	-	10	0	0
George Beaumont,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Thomas Peachman,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Robert Eyre,	-	-	-	10	0	0
William Harris, Schoolmaster	-	-	-	100	0	0
Johannes Nicholas, Collegii Beatæ Mariæ Winton, Custos, quibus in- stituta sua prefecit, dedit	-	-	-	1477	11	9

Summa totius Operis 2592 18 3

Cui det Deus Æternitatem : To whom God
give eternal life. Amen.

The original School, specified as such by the Founder in his statutes, was the room which is now called the SEVENTH CHAMBER. He calls it, "magna illa Domus:" "that great room," situated under the hall.

From the school-area, we pass into the college-meadow, in the middle of which stands an infirmary, built for the use of the Scholars, by Warden Harris, in the reign of King Charles the first. On each side of the entrance, or door-way, is painted the arms of the Founder, and of William

liam of Wykeham; and on the top is this inscription: *בֵּית חֶסֶד*; i. e. "House of Mercy." Under the front window, on the east side, is this inscription:

Votum Authoris pro pueris.

Jehovah, qui sanitatis Author est unicus, noxia precor omnia à vestris Capitibus arceat, ac repellat.

The wish of the Founder for the Children.

May God, I pray, who is the only Author of health, drive away all evils from your heads.

And under the front window, on the west side, it is thus inscribed:

Votum Puerorum pro Authore.

Cubantis in Lecto Languoris extremo cor ejus, et artus Jehovah curet, foveat, ac sustentit.

The wish of the Children for the Founder.

May God preserve, cherish, and sustain his heart and limbs, when sick in bed.

Part of this meadow originally belonged to St. Elizabeth's College, which stood in an adjacent meadow to the east; at the dissolution of which, Thomas Lord Wriothesley sold it to Winchester College for three hundred and sixty pounds, on condition, that the Warden and Fellows would
I either

either convert it into a grammar school for twenty scholars, or pull it down before Whitsuntide, 1547; the latter of which was chosen by the college. In remembrance of that ancient building, are the following inscriptions on the eastern wall of the meadow:

Solum Ecclesie.

The ground of the church.

*In Occiden Tali: Parte: Hujus: Muri Ab:
Hoc: Angulo.*

In the west part of this wall from this corner.

On the Western wall are these inscriptions:

*In: Occidentali Parte: hujus Muri: Solum:
Collegi: extendit Se.*

In the west part of this wall is the ground of the college.

Super: Tenementu: Ecclesie Cathedralis Winton.

Above is the tenement of the cathedral, Winton.

46 Pedes: in Longitudine 13: in Latitudine.

46 feet in length 13 in breadth.

On the right of these we find the date 1554, being the year in which that part of the wall was built, which includes the additions from the meadow, in which stood the college of St. Elizabeth.

Conti-

Contiguous to the college, on the west, is a spacious quadrangular building, forming a school detached from the college, where young gentlemen, not on the foundation, who are called Commoners, are educated, and live in a collegiate manner, under the immediate care of the head Master; a situation which must be acknowledged to be far more convenient for the purposes of learning and good discipline, than the usual custom of our great schools, where the youth are boarded in the town, and are, by this means, at a distance from the constant and necessary inspection of their proper governors. On one side of the area of this structure, is a commodious cloister, erected for the conveniency of the scholars. Here is likewise a noble hall, fifty feet in length, and thirty in breadth, in which the Commoners dine, and, when absent from the school, pursue their private studies.

This college is under the supreme jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, and is subordinate, under him, to New College, Oxford, to whose particular care and inspection it was committed by the Founder. He likewise appointed a solemn visitation to be held here every year, by the Warden and two of the Fellows of that college, his assistants, annually chosen for that purpose; for filling up the vacancies, rectifying abuses, and

THE HISTORY OF
reforming such vices and infringements as may
from time to time arise in it. This visitation is
held in the first week of September, and is called
the College-election.

As this is the only time in the year, when young
gentlemen are admitted on the foundation, it may
not be disagreeable to our readers, at least to
that part of them, who may intend educating their
children here, to be informed of the manner by
which this Election is conducted.

The Supervisors, or Electors, from Oxford, ge-
nerally arrive here on the Tuesday, and are saluted,
on entering the college-gate, with a Latin ora-
tion, spoken by one of the young gentlemen, ap-
pointed for that purpose by the head Master;
they are then conducted into the election-chamber,
where the Prepostors, and a few others next to them
in the school, generally amounting to about twenty-
five, attend, and undergo an examination in point of
learning, in presence of the Electors from New Col-
lege, and the Warden, Sub-Warden, and Head Mas-
ter of Winchester*; after which they are inserted upon
a roll, made out by the above gentlemen, on which
they stand in seniority, according to the merit
they may have acquired in their examination; and,
whatever vacancies happen at New College, Ox-
ford, either by death, marriage, or promotion,

* The Warden, Sub-warden, and Master of this college, have
an equal power in electing, with the Supervisors from Oxford.

in

W I N C H E S T E R, are filled up with the Seniors on this roll: but whatever Superannuates* remain on the said roll, after the expiration of that time, can never enjoy a Fellowship from the sister college, those vacancies being annually supplied in the same manner.

The children intended to fill up the places of these Superannuates, are intermediately examined and elected. Their examination is no more than the repetition of a few lines, taken out of some author, suited to their capacity and education; for, according to the statutes, children are to be admitted at almost any age and state of learning, and remain till they are superannuated, as above. Their election consists of a nomination, decided by votes; those invested with this power are,

Warden of New College, - -	1st. nomination.
Warden of Winton College, -	2d.
Senior Supervisor, - - -	3d.
Junior Supervisor, - - -	4th.
Sub-Warden of Winton Coll. -	5th.
Head Master of ditto, - - -	6th.

Such, therefore, as intend their children for this college, are to procure a nomination from some one of the above gentlemen, who nominate and vote in seniority as they stand.

* All the Scholars, after they arrive at the age of nineteen, become Superannuates.

Two of the Founder's relations, ^{OF} ~~on producing~~ their lineage clearly drawn out in writing, are generally admitted into this college at every such election, and placed at the head of the roll. They never are superannuated, but have the peculiar advantage of remaining at this college, till a vacancy happens for them at the other.

But notwithstanding children are admitted into this college at almost any age and state of learning; we nevertheless think it highly necessary, that they should receive a kind of preparatory education at some respectable grammar-school, previous to their being elected in or sent hither; for which purpose, we cannot recommend any one more eligible, than the school of the Rev. Mr. Cotton in this city, which is a kind of nursery to the college, and where youth are not only properly initiated; but have a nomination the more easily procured for their election therein. We have made this short digression for the advantage of those who may desire to educate their children here; and who, by being remote from this seminary, may not have a proper knowledge, nor an opportunity of acquainting themselves with the usual method of introducing them.

Some time before the Easter holidays, an exhibition is annually observed by the young gentlemen of the school; at which is given the
meda

medals, one of gold, and two of silver, by the Honourable Lord Bruce, who was educated here. The gold medal is the reward of such of the Students, as give the best composition, which is one year ~~and the next in verse~~: the silver are given, one to him who ~~gives the best composition in~~ latin; the other, for the best speech in English: both taken out of some celebrated author, of their own chusing.

Two vacations in the year are observed at this college, viz. at Christmas and Whitsuntide. At one of these vacations, according to an old traditional story, a child belonging to the school, for committing some atrocious or uncommon offence, was confined to the college during the holidays, and denied the enjoyment of this relief from study with the rest of the young gentlemen; which lay so heavy upon his mind, that after composing the following Latin verses, is said to have pined and died. How true this may be, we do not pretend to say; but on the evening which precedes the Whitsuntide holidays, the scholars are, to this day, formed into a procession, with the Master, Chaplains, Organist, Choristers, &c. and a band of music, by which they are led round the college-court, singing these verses, which, they say, is in commemoration of the above remarkable circumstance. The verses are as follow:

Concinamus, O sodales!

Eja! quid filemus?

Nobile Canticum,

Dulce melos, Domum

Domum, resonemus.

CHORUS.

Domum, Domum, dulce Domum,

Domum, Domum, dulce Domum,

Dulce, dulce, dulce Domum,

Dulce Domum, resonemus.

Appropinquat ecce! felix

Hora gaudiorum;

Post grave tedium,

Advenit omnium,

Meta petita laborum.

Musa libros mitte, fessa;

Mitte pensa dura:

Mitte negotium,

Jam datur otium,

Me mea mittito cura!

Ridet annus, prata ridet;

Nosque rideamus.

Jam repetit Domum,

Daulius advena:

Nosque Domum repetamus.

Heus!

Heus ! Rogere ! fer caballos ;

Eja, nunc, eamus ;

Limen amabile,

Matris & oscula,

Suaviter & repetamus.

Concinamus ad Penates ;

Vox et audiatur :

Phosphore ! quid jubar,

Segnius emicans,

Gaudia nostra moratur.

Rendered thus in English :

In happy concert let us sing,

For why should silence reign,

To press the joys that inward spring,

And hope of home restrain.

CHORUS.

Home, home, sweet home,

Our constant eye ;

We fix on thee and liberty,

Whilst hearty joys speak unanimity.

The happy time at length draws near !

Short time a month's duration :

After a tedious study here,

Comes grateful recreation.

The Musè to labour long confin'd,
 Her vot'ries now releases ;
 Comes freedom welcome to the mind,
 All care scholastic ceases.

The year puts on it's gladsome face,
 To festal mirth inviting ;
 Philomel seeks her native place,
 For that's the most delighting.

Come, Roger, quickly bring the horses,
 'Tis burdensome to stay ;
 With chat of fond Mamma's caresses,
 We'll cheat the tiresome way.

With loudest peans let's the skies
 Most joyfully now rend :
 Thou morning-star, why slow to rise ?
 Dost thou our hopes suspend !

CHORUS.

Home, home, sweet home, &c.

It is worthy observation, that out of near two hundred scholars, commoners, and children, which are continually in this college, that there is scarce an instance of a natural death happening amongst them once in twenty years ; a circumstance, which adds considerably to the reputation of their governors ; for though much may be said in behalf of the

the

the natural purity of the air, wholesome situation of the place, and conveniences of the school; yet much more depends on the regularity of their diet, exercise, and discipline, which is no where more strictly attended to, than in this seminary: and, upon the whole, considering this school among the most capital of the kingdom, in which abundance of youth are educated, we do but justice in saying, that we meet with as few disturbances from the scholars as can be reasonably expected: they are, for the most part, polite and well-bred, and do no little honour to their present learned and worthy head Master, Dr. Warton.

From this review of the two principal ornaments of our city, the college and cathedral, we shall proceed to a description of the parish-churches before-mentioned; which, though not distinguished by super-elegance or magnitude, deserve, nevertheless, a place in our history.

ST. LAWRENCE

Is the mother church of the city, and is undoubtedly of a very ancient date. We find it in a flourishing condition in the year * 1282, when it enjoyed its privileges free of taxation, and, in all probability had then stood a considerable time.

* Vid. Regist. Johis de Pontiffara, fol. 156,

In an old manuscript, however, belonging to this church, we find mention is made of its foundation and building long since that time: the words of the memorandum are as follow: "The names of the founders and builders of the church called Sainte Lawrence within the cittie of Winchester, which was done and performed by Thomas Levee, Christian Cornishe, Harrie Cornish, Julian Buckhurst, and John Buckhurst, in the year of our Lord God 1449."

But though this memorandum expressly mentions the founding of the church, it must not be understood in the literal sense; for it is evident, from the foregoing reference, and from the registers of the bishops from that time, that it had a being in the more early times of christianity. I presume the memorandum in question, alludes to the re-building of the church only, which probably was then reduced to its present form; the tower only of the original church remaining, and that too perhaps might then have been greatly repaired and altered. No longer since than the year 1673, the body of the church was found in so weak and ruinous a condition, that the parishioners, after wasting several sums in repairs, found it necessary to take down and re-build the whole, from the tower eastward, which was accordingly done in the year 1674: from this, it is evident,

evident, that the church must have been several times re-built since its first or original foundation. This undertaking seems to have amounted to about an hundred and sixty pounds; the carpenter's and mason's joint bill was exactly a hundred and forty pounds. It appears, that the parish of St. Mary Kalendar entered into articles with the parish of St. Lawrence, to defray half of the expence of the re-building, and some monies were previously advanced for this purpose, in consideration of which, they were to enjoy an equal privilege in the church; but falling by some means from their original agreement, an action was preferred against them in the Spiritual-court, for non-compliance with the agreement; upon which the parish of St. Mary Kalendar then united, and have since remained, with the parish of St. Maurice; where they pay their dues to its rector, and are at one-third of the expences in its repairs. The church-wardens of St. Lawrence were therefore under a necessity of levying heavy rates upon the parishioners, who, at their own expence, defrayed the whole charge.

The church consists of one large isle, with a lofty square tower, containing five bells, which was repaired and newly covered in with lead, A. D. 1680. The east window is large and elegant, under which stands the altar, which is plain, but
very

very neat. At the west end, facing the altar, is a gallery, erected by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, in the year 1765, then rector of the church, for the use of his scholars. Here are several neat, and some elegant, monuments; one to the memory of Gilbert Wavell, gent. another for Catherine Grace, second wife of Mr. Edward Grace, late of this city; one for the late Mr. John Silver, an eminent draper; another of Richard Gosnell, Esq; mayor of this city, and Catherine, his wife; another for Philip Tenant, B. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, and rector of this church; another for Thomas Coward, Esq; recorder of this city; one for Oliver Abbot, gent. another for Mr. James and Mrs. Mary King; another of James Serle, gent. an eminent attorney of this city; another elegant one for Richard Serle, gent. and one adjoining, for Mrs. Mary Serle, his wife, the daughter of John Southby, Esq; of Abingdon, Berks; another for William Prior, gent. an alderman of this city. The inscriptions on the ground illustrate the memory of several mayors, aldermen, and citizens of Winchester; one of which is as follows:

John Mundy, gent. the first mayor after the
restoration of our now King Charles the II.

died

WINCHESTER. 183

died alderman of this city, the 24th day of February, 1676, ætatis suæ, 60.

He lov'd the church, and dying, wisely chose,
Here in her bosom to take's last repose.

On another stone on the ground, is this inscription:

Here lyeth the body of Martha Grace, daughter to John Taylor, of the Devizes, gent. and wife to Edward Grace, of this city, draper, who deceased the 14th of Sept. 1676, A^o Ætatis suæ 32.

Grace she bare in her name and in her heart,
Martha, by Grace, here chose the better part.
It were a crime to say that Grace is dead,
Only from this vile earth to heaven it's fled;
She's raised from the footstool to the throne;
'Twas Grace in bud, 'tis Glory now full blown.

Against the south side of the church is the following list of its benefactors:

Mrs. Ann Neal, forty shillings yearly for ever, to be given to nineteen poor women, and to the clerk two shillings for ever.

Mr. Edward Grace, gave five pounds four shillings yearly for ever, to give six groat loaves to six poor people of this parish every Sunday.

Mr. Mills, gave twenty shillings yearly for ever to the poor of this parish.

Joseph

The Rev. Mr. Price, gave one hundred pounds.

Joseph Perceval, merchant, gave ten pounds a year for reading evening-prayers * in this church.

There are some other donations not specified in this table; particularly one bequeathed by Richard Budd, Esq; of St. Botolph's, London, for tolling the bell at the execution of condemned malefactors: a custom that is observed in very few places besides Winchester, and has existed here no longer than the commencement of the above legacy, which was bequeathed in the year 1630.

St. Lawrence being the mother church, our bishops at their election, form a procession at the cathedral, with the prebendaries, minor canons, layvicars, choristers, &c. in their robes, and proceed to this church, where they take possession of the bishopric, by the usual custom of tolling the bell, which, when done, they go back to the cathedral in the same order to be enthroned. The right of enthroning all the suffragan bishops of the province is, by ancient custom, the peculiar

* In consequence of this donation, prayers were read every evening, at six o'clock; and the parish subscribing ten pounds per annum more, made up an handsome salary for the duty. In some little time, however, the money bequeathed for evening-prayers, was applied to the support of an afternoon-sermon, by the request of the parish, and the consent of the prebendaries of the cathedral of Winchester; who were appointed by Mr. Percival the trustees of this charity.

privilege

privilege of the archdeacons of Canterbury. It may not be amiss to mention here, some parts of the ceremony formerly used, with the particulars of the

was received by the archdeacon at his entrance into the city, where he alighted from his palfrey, which the archdeacon had as his own right, with the saddle, and all the furniture; and further, if the bishop's groom would deliver to him the cover of the saddle, the girt, and head-stall, the archdeacon was to reward him with the gift of two shillings or more, as he in his bounty should think proper.

The bishop undressed himself in some church or house near the cathedral; upon which the archdeacon's servant seized his riding-coat, gloves, hat, and boots, for his master. From thence the archdeacon conducted him to the cathedral-church, robed in his pontificals, and placed him in his throne. He had an allowance of hay and provender for fifteen horses, and as long as he continued in attendance upon this office, meat and drink, for three days, and every night, four gallons of wine at his supper; two great torches of wax during his whole stay; and every night, two lesser torches, and two dozen of wax-candles. On the day of inthronization, the bishop's table being at the upper end of the hall, a table on the

* Harpsfield's Hist. Eccles. Sæculum xiii, cap. 10. Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, Pt. 2d. p. 143.

right side of the hall was furnished for the archdeacon, and the company whom he shall please to invite: the bishop drank to him out of silver, deacon. He had besides, ten marks sterling for the expences of his journey. The bishop's bed also used anciently to be demanded and allowed, as the fee of the archdeacon's chamberlain; but this seems very early to have grown out of use. And the rest of the customs began by degrees to be laid aside, and to become obsolete, when the bishops began to be introned by proxy, and the archdeacons left off assisting at the celebration of this solemnity in person, and at last established the practice of performing their office by deputation; so that the pecuniary part of the fee, or some equivalent for the whole in that shape, is all that at present remains to them.

Service is performed in this church every Sunday morning at eight o'clock, and afternoon, at three; and on all holidays, and every Wednesday and Friday throughout the year, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

The extent of this parish is very small; reaching west, to the end of St. Peter's Street; north, about a third part up the same street; east, as low as the end of Parchment-street; and south, to the upper end of the cathedral church-yard.

ST.

ST. THOMAS.

We trace the church

1282, when we find it mentioned in the bishop's register, under the name of St. Petrochus. It consisted, at that time, of three isles; and, that it has been deprived of one, appears beyond dispute; from the vestiges of two large archways, and the stile of building on the north side, which is widely different, and of a much later date than is the south. I apprehend this ile was taken down in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the church was newly founded, and dedicated to St. Thomas. It now consists of two isles, divided by round pillars of the Gothic order; the tower is low and mean, being covered on the top with tiles; but in its pristine state, it was more spacious and lofty, and contained five bells, which have since been disposed of: the church, however, is exceeding neat, and the largest of the kind in Winchester. The altar is situated under the east window of the north ile, and is lofty and elegantly ornamented; opposite, at the west end of the same ile, is an handsome gallery, erected A. D. 1733, by Thomas Baker, Esq; as appears by his arms and initials on the front. The church is beautified with the following monuments; viz. one of Charles Norton Miles, gent. another of Jacob Imber;
another

another for Mary, Thomas, John, and Matthew Imber, four children; a ditto of ~~the~~ ^{the} merchant; one for Elizabeth and David Wavell; a beautiful one of John Wooll, gent. another for Charles Traffles, and Elizabeth his wife; a ditto for Joshua Clarke; another for Mr. Alderman Clarke, and Mary his wife; another for Henry Clarke, gent. another for Mr. Thomas Perin; an elegant one for Mrs. Mary Traffles; a ditto of Charles Saunders, Esq; and another for Mr. Thomas Widmore.

At the east corner of the south ile, is an ancient monument with this inscription:

R. Beati Mortui Qui. B.

Obiit 23^o Martie, A^o D^o 1573.
Cum. Septem. Denos. et. Quinos. vixerat. annos.
Urbis. Ventane. Claro. bis. munere. major.
Burtonum. Rapiunt. Crudelia. Fata. Richardum.
Conjux. Jona. manet. celebs. Wilihelmus. et. heres.
Janaq. nata. Patris. chari. sua. pignora. vivent.

In Domino Moriuntor!

In English as follows:

R. Blessed are they who. B.

died the 23d of March, 1573.

When he had lived seventy-five years,

And been twice Mayor of Winchester,

Richard

Richard Burton, submitting to the fate of death;
Left his wife Jane a widow; William, his heir,
And daughter Jane, to live the dear pledges of their
fathers's love.

Died in the Lord!

Here are inscriptions on the ground to the memory of some worthy persons; one of whom, who built and endowed the alms-house at the north-east of this church, has the following:

Here lies the body of Mr. Peter Symonds, who died the last day of August, 1677.

On another stone is the following:

Here lieth the body of Mr. John Purdue, of this city, Alderman, who in his life-time was twice Mayor. He died the 7th day of May, in the 69th year of his age, A. D. 1711.

A little lower, on the same stone,

Here lies John Purdue, the honest college Woodman, who died December 7th, 1736, aged 70 years.

We perceive only one benefaction made to this church, which is as follows: " Thomas Brooker, of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, upholder, by his last will and testament, made the 17th of March, 1713,

“ 1713, in the 13th year of her Majesty Queen
“ Ann, amongst other legacies, did give, devise,
“ and bequeath, to the parish of St. Thomas, in
“ the city of Winchester aforesaid, the sum of six
“ pounds, of lawful money, to buy a silver cup
“ for the use of the holy Sacrament, there to be
“ used for ever. And also did give and bequeath
“ for ever, the sum of forty shillings, to be laid
“ out in bread, and distributed quarterly to the
“ poor of the said parish-church of St. Thomas,
“ to twenty poor people of the said parish, each
“ loaf to be of the value of six-pence, to be dis-
“ posed of by the officers of the said parish for
“ ever. And for the due payment thereof, he
“ does oblige his whole estate, being three sepa-
“ rate tenements, situate in a street called Jury-
“ street, in the said city and parish aforesaid.”
A list of those benefitted by this charity are ex-
pressed under.

Divine Service is celebrated here on all Sundays,
30th of January, on Ash-Wednesday, and on
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in
Easter-week, at half after ten o'clock in the morn-
ing, and three in the afternoon; and on all
Wednesdays and Fridays, and Festivals through-
out the year, at eleven in the forenoon.

This parish, by being united to St. Clement,
and some others, is become exceeding large; it
extends

extends as far south as the Barn in the road to Southampton; takes in the King's palace west, and all that part of the city as far as this end of Hyde-street, north; runs down one side of St. Peter's Street; takes part of the Checker and White Hart Inns, and continues itself all along by the upper end of the cathedral church-yard, where it is bounded by the parish of St. Lawrence.

ST. MAURICE,

Was originally a priory, under the denomination or patronage of St. Peter; and consisted of a prior and brethren. These, after existing several hundred years, in the full enjoyment of their untaxed privileges, were at length dissolved by Henry VIII. A. D. 1539. The church at present consists of two isles; one of which is very large and spacious; the other of much more confined dimensions. There is little doubt, but that it originally consisted of three isles; for when we compare the magnitude of the one, with the smallness of the other, and the building on the south side, with that on the north, it evidently manifests the deficiency of an ile, which once rendered this building complete and uniform; and the ground whereon the north or side-ile originally stood, we see encroached by a mean and useless appearance of decayed shambles; and though the window
on

on this side the altar, appears by its stile and workmanship to have been erected much about the Norman conquest, or at the original building; yet might it have been taken down and removed to its present situation. This has been a common, and no very difficult task, as the east window of St. Lawrence was made long before the building of that church in the year 1674.

If we recollect how peculiar the ancients were in their stile and uniformity of building, in religious foundations particularly, we cannot suppose they would have finished this church, (the more venerable on account of its priory) in so irregular a form. That it has been much altered, is evident from the old tenements which stand before it, and from the public way through at the west end, which was most likely included in the church. It is likewise probable, that the ground on the south side was a part of, or belonged to, the Priory; the only remains of which, is a little door in the western wall, on the east side of the south entrance to the church. The vestry, which is now at the west end of the church, was originally a Confessional, into which penitents had access, by a flight of steps from the street, the door-way of which is still remaining on the north side. This vestry is now, as it originally was, parted from the church, by a partition of wood;

in it is the image of St. Michael, which formerly stood upon the pulpit, but was removed some time after the reformation. On entering the large ile, we approach the altar, which is superb and elegant, and was brought to its present perfection by the ancient and noble family of the Powletts, who were great benefactors to this church. The window, under which the altar is situated, is large, and has the remains of some elegant painted glass, exhibiting the portrait of St. Michael, and probably consisted of the representation of his miracles. I apprehend there were originally three altars, erected at the east end of the three iles; the middle one being the great or high-altar. At the west end, facing the altar, stands a beautiful organ, given to this church by his Grace the present Duke of Chandois, when Marquis of Carnarvon, as appears by his arms and title on the front. Here are likewise two galleries at the west end, erected for the use of a large charity-school in this parish. The tower is large, and very strong; but it is low, and has a very mean appearance, being covered with tiles, as it came by process of time to decay on the roof, which was originally covered in with lead. It contains five bells, and by the date 1613 on the south side, was repaired about that time.

K The

The church is neat, and has a venerable appearance; its isles being divided by pillars, in the same stile of St. Thomas. Here are likewise several good monuments, as follow: one for the Rev. Mr. Isaac Jones, formerly rector; a ditto for Major Richard Mullins, a veteran officer in the army of King William and Queen Mary, and was the person who first laid out the large gravel-walk in the cathedral church-yard; a monument of Samuel Smith, gent. an alderman of this city; a ditto of Mary Widmore, wife of Mr. Thomas Widmore, who lies in St. Thomas's church; a very elegant one of Mr. William Widmore, an eminent apothecary of this city. Against the east end of the south ile, is a very ancient monument, which, in the time it was erected, was magnificently splendid; it is ornamented with the various arms and achievements of the person whose memory it preserves, and has the following inscription:

Post Tenebras spero Lucem.

After darkness, I hope for light.

Behold here lyeth the corps of him that was an ancient Wight,

Whoe lyved fower score yeres and nyne, John Mychelborne he hight.

This Man, when feaventeth day was come of latestt moneth fave one,

Departed from that lingeringe lif whiche here he had of lone.

It

It was the latest day of lif wich he did here retheyne;
It was the first our noble Quene began her eightene
raigne.

A man of good and honest fame, and eke of gentle
blod ;

Not voyd of skyll, and counsell sage, to do his
country good.

Of Suffex soile both borne and bred, beloved of
eche man foe,

That none of him can speke but well, no not his
mortall foe.

So that although his corps full colde in earth be-
lowe doth lye,

Yeat God no doubt hathe plast his sowle in heaven
that is so high.

Nov. 17. Ano. Doi. 1575.

Here are several ancient brasses in the walls of
this church, somewhat resembling those in the
cloisters of the college ; on one of which is this
inscription :

1624.

Quæ prædicta Alicea P. . . . d, olim fuit uxor
Johis Pescod, de Littleton, gent. defunct. per
quem hos liberos huit viz. Henric. Andream, et
Elizabeth, et prædict. Henric. amoris gratia erga
dict. Mrem. suâ in animi grati Testimonû. Hoc
paruum condidit.

K 2

1624.

1624,

The aforesaid Alice Pescod, formerly wife of John Pescod, of Littleton, gent. deceased, to whom she bore the following children, Henry, Andrew, and Elizabeth; and the said Henry, as a testimony of his love and duty to his said mother, erected this.

On another brass.

*Certa spe Resurrectionis juxta Requiescunt Cives
neres Jane Entwesle, Thomæ Entwesle (ex Agro
Oxonienfi Generosi) uxoris, que ab hac Vita in
Melio rem transiit nono Calendarum Julii, anno
Salutis Humanæ MDCXCVII, Ætatis suæ LXI.*

Vivit post funera Virtus.

*Hoc amoris monumentum posuit conjux
amantissimus.*

In certain hope of future resurrection, here rest the remains of Jane Entwesle, wife of Thomas Entwesle, of the county of Oxford, gent. who departed from this life to enter into a better, on the 9th of the Calends of July, in the year of human Salvation, 1647, of her age, 61.

Virtue survives death.

Her dear husband, as a testimony of his love, erected this monument to her memory.

On another brasse the following :

Frideswide, first wife to Charles Neweboulte,
 citizen, and twice Maior of this citie of Winchef-
 ter, was by her second husbände George Johnson,
 minister of God's worde, and one of the Masters
 of the colledge, layed in the grave, and covered
 with the same stone of her former husbände; by
 whose side lyeth their daughter Dulcibella John-
 son; she lived right christianly, with the first xiiii,
 and with the latter xxi yeares, being of the age
 of lxxiii. She chearfully embraced a bitter death,
 in assurance of a better resurrection, July xxvii,
 anno. Do. MDCxxvi.

And in regard of humane frailty might say,
 Twixt twoose stayes at length I fell to the ground,
 From me the lay, I from the churchman fell;
 Whose shall I be at the last trumpets sound?
 Nor church nor layman's, for in heaven dwell.
 Nor wife nor husband; but all triumph there,
 And bear palme branches, and all crownes doe weare.
 Our vertues and her husbands love contende,
 In this harde brasse, which shall have the last end.

On another brasse against a pillar.

Gul. Craddocke, Gen. huj. urbis bis prætoris
 erga Deum pius utrique, Carolo vel in ad-
 versis

verfis fidelis nulli non amicus. Caput que defi-
derari Decimo Octobris,

Anno { Ætat. LXI
Sal. MDCLXXXIV.

William Craddocke, gent. twice mayor of the
city; a very pious man, and loyal subject to both
the Charles's, even in their adversity, died, uni-
versally lamented, in the

Year { of his Age, 61,
of Salvation, 1684.

On a brass on the ground,

M. S.

In præ-immaturam mortem III. infantulorum
Intra tres annos et natorum et heu! rursus

Denatorum Epitaphium.

Quattuor infantes urnâ conduntur in ista,

Extinctus vita et limine quisq; suæ

Jana dies bis-quinque videns macro-bia dici,

Præ reliquis poterat, tempora si numeres.

Anna dies Quatuor; tantum tres Anna secunda

Vixit Joannes vagiit, et moritur.

Nempe igitur possent, quam verè dicere ut hor

Vita fugax! oritur demoriturq; cito.

Joh. Bond, pater, M. P. A^o Dⁿⁱ crōcōc

Epitaph on the premature death of four Infants
who were born, and alas! died within three years

Behold

Behold! this urn alone contains
 Four sleeping infants last remains;
 Bereft of life, depriv'd of day,
 Each breath'd it's little soul away;
 Jane with length of days was blest'd,
 When compared with the rest;
 Twice five times the cheerful sun-
 E'er she died, his course had run *;
 Anna, days had number'd four:
 (Space how short!) and breath'd no more;
 The second Ann, ah! fate unkind!
 Liv'd but three, and life resign'd;
 John the last, was born and cried,
 Saw the light, look'd up, and died:
 Well then, may we poor mortals say,
 Life is short, and wears away;
 Well men may prove, how time can fly,
 Who in a moment live, and die.

John Bond, their father, erected this monument,
 Anno Domini, 1612.

Against the north side, hangs the following list
 of its benefactors.

Sir John Clobery, Knt.
 The Lady Clobery,
 George Rodney Bridges, Esq;
 The Hon. Lord William Powlett,

* His diurnal course, meaning ten days.

Thomas Lewis, Esq;
 The Lady Wager,
 The Rev. Mr. R. Barker,
 Mr. Michael Gray,
 Mr. James Morecroft,
 The most hon. James Marquis of Carnarvon.

Divine Service is performed in this church on all Sundays, at ten o'clock in the morning, and at two in the afternoon; and on all Wednesdays, Fridays, and Festivals, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

The parish is likewise extensive, by reason of its being united with St. Mary Kalendar before-mentioned; it extends west as high as the end of Parchment-street; north, to the city-wall; east, to the city-mills; and south, to the extremities of Coldbrooke-street.

Opposite the north entrance of this church, formerly stood the church of St. Woad; some remains of which, exhibiting an ancient door-way, is to be seen adjoining to the gate of the Bell Inn, in the High-Street.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW at HYDE,

Was built about the year 1541, out of the ruins of Hyde-abbey, which had been then destroyed near two years. The first founding or building
 of

of the church is, however, conjectured to have been soon after the Norman Conquest; as the windows of the original chancel, at the east end, seem to be the workmanship of those times. These ruins serve to demonstrate the length of this church in its original state, and shew by what means others have been deprived of their former extent, and reduced to a more confined and irregular form, which, in this church, is manifested in a most striking degree. In the time of bishop Trelawney, the parishioners made an attempt towards the rebuilding this chancel: the bishop having signified his approbation, and design of furnishing the timber; but when an estimate was made of the expence, and a larger quantity of timber required than was at first imagined, he seemed to decline, and before he came to any fixed resolution died, and this laudable design, with all further thoughts about it, died with him. The present tower, chancel, and whole north side, exhibit a more modern stile of architecture, than does the south; which, from its ornamental niches in the wall for images, windows, and appearance taken all together, seems to consist chiefly of the original wall greatly repaired. The tower is strong and roomy, containing three bells; but it is low, and tiled much in the same manner of the foregoing. The situation of the present chancel is truly dis-

gusting, and is attended with every inconvenience, being out of the view, as well as hearing of the greater part of the congregation. It is quite unornamented, either with an altar-piece, or table of commandments; these being fixed upon the wall at the east end of the church; and the lowness of the roof still adds to its awkward appearance. Its figure has some resemblance of a cross ile or transept; and from the two large Gothic pillars on each side its entrance, which support the arch, there is great reason to believe there was originally another ile, or at least a larger recess on that side the church. At present, it consists of one large ile only, which is kept in very neat and decent repair, and has, at the west end, a large and handsome gallery. Here are only two monuments, one for the late John Bradburne, gent. an eminent wine-merchant in this city; the other for his children. In the north-east corner of the chancel, against the wall, is the following inscription:

Here lieth the body of Edmund Norton, gent. of Tisted and Avington Houses was descended, who had 2s. 6d. a day pencion for his good service by sea, in A^o Dⁿⁱ 1588, who decessed the 10 Iulii, 1602.

Under this chancel, is a very large vault, belonging to the Powletts, and contains the reliques
of

of several of that ancient family, to whose memory here are several inscriptions on the ground. Here are likewise two ancient brasses on the ground, with the following inscriptions:

On one, in the middle of the ile,

*Sum pulvis, qui carne fuit Vestitus amoena, Disce
tuos casus, hac qui Discurre, amice Edmundum
dixere meum Poore, nomen at illud extrinxit su-
prema dies mens vivit in ævum, 1599.*

I am the remains of a once beautiful body, become dust; then learn from me, friend, who passeth by here, the vicissitudes of human nature. I was called by name Edward Poore; but death has even destroyed that, leaving my soul only to exist for ever, 1599.

On the other, in the north-west corner of the church,

Hic jacet Isabella Hocley, mater Edwardi Hocley, Artium Magister, et tue Vicarii istius ecclesie. que obiit viii die mensis Februarii, ano. dni. millio cccclxxxiii. Cujus anime, &c.

Here lies Isabella Hocley, the mother of Edward Hocley, Master of Arts, and Vicar of this church, who died the 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1483, to whose soul, &c.

There is likewise an inscription on a stone in the ground, within the old chancel; but as it contains nothing curious, and has been but lately laid down, it is needless to insert it here.

Divine Service is performed in this church every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock; and no other time, except Good Friday, Christmas-day, &c.

The parish extends north, to Barton-farm, more properly Hyde-Barton; east, to the river Itchin; south, to the Crown and Cushion; and west, to the turnpike-road leading to Andover.

ST. MICHAEL'S

It was likewise in being in the year 1282, as appears by the authorities of the bishop's register, before quoted; but was at that time subject to taxes. By the date 1582, visible on the south side of the tower, we may suppose the church to have been greatly repaired, if not new-built, at that time. It consists of two handsome isles, and a good tower; but low and tiled, containing five bells. The isles are divided by round pillars, and are almost of the same dimensions; the south of the two being the largest. At the east end of this ile, stands the altar, which is very neat, under a window retaining the remains of some painted glass, exhibiting the figure of King David on the top; under whom is the Virgin Mary, with

with our Saviour in her arms, with "Maria," being part of an inscription under the whole. Over the altar is a square room or vestry, which probably, till the reformation, was used as a Confessional, and it contains, to this day, the chair or throne in which the priests used to sit to receive confessions. Access was had to this place, by means of a flight of steps, the extremity of which is now closed by a large buttress on the north-side of the church; which is the more evident, as the buttress is large, and the only one about the church. This room is now entirely closed up, and can only be discerned through a couple of very narrow windows at the south end. Opposite to the altar, at the west end of the same ile, is a neat gallery erected by subscription, A. D. 1736. Here are a number of monuments, both on the out as well as inside of the church, but none very elegant. Among those in the inside, there is one to the memory of seven children, for each of whom a skull is introduced along the bottom of the monument, with this inscription :

M. S.

Septem liber^m Elizabetha, Francissæ, Gulielmi, Mariæ, Georgii, Annæ, Caroli, qui omnes Suf-
quiennes Præter Gul^m qui Octoennis decessere

Henricus {
Anna { Beeston.

P.

P. P. Moeſti P. cīcīōclxxv. “Talium eſt
Regnum Coelorum.” Matt. xix. 14.

Sacred to the memory of ſeven children, Eliza-
beth, Frances, William, Mary, George, Ann,
and Charles, who all died in the 7th year of their
age, except William, who lived to the eighth.
Henry and Ann Beeton, their mournful parents,
erected this monument to their memory. “Of
ſuch is the kingdom of Heaven. Matt. xix. 14.”

On another monument the following inſcription :

Constantia Philippi Taylor, Conjux Chariffima
19 gbris, Anno Salutis 1656, Ætat 50. Ani-
mam Deo Reſignavit.

Mori nequis mortua lieet : nam Geminum erit
Tibi monumentum ; marmor & virtus tua :
Marmore perennior : necem victura quæ,
Te vicit ; & quâ ſis ſecunda Nemini.

Constantia, the beloved wife of Philip Taylor,
reſigned her ſoul to God, the 9th day of Novem-
ber, 1656, aged 50.

Tho’ fate deprives thee of thy breath,
Thou ſhalt not be a prey to death ;
Two laſting monuments proclaim
The glorious honours of thy name :
This marble firſt thy merit ſhows,
But warmer ſtill thy virtue glows ;
To none inferior ſhalt thou be,
But conquer death, who conquers thee.

Here

Here is likewise an inscription on the ground for Thomas Martin, rector of this church, who was one of the suffering Clergy in the troubles of King Charles the First.

Divine Service is celebrated here every Sunday morning at ten o'clock, and afternoon at three; and on all Wednesdays and Fridays, and holidays throughout the year, at eleven in the forenoon.

This parish contains the whole of King's-gate Street, and part of Canon Street*; extends south to Barton Mill, and is bounded on the west by the parish of St. Thomas.

ST. SWITHIN'S

Is a church, whose situation is as remarkable as curious: being built over a postern called King's-gate, consisting of a large neat room, ascended by a flight of steps or stair-case. This church stood originally on the ground, where the gate now stands: being joined at each end by the city-wall, so that it formed at once a bulwark of defence and a place of devotion. But there was at that time no public road this way to the college or adjacent streets; a foot way, indeed, has remained till within these few years, from out of Canon-street, into the city, over the large foss

* So called, on account of several of the Minor Canons living there. Its former name was Palliard Twitchin-lane.

on the east side of South-gate Street, by means of a wooden bridge thrown across. The extremity of this foot-way is yet visible at the side of the tenement formerly called the Oxford Arms, now occupied by Mr. Moody; but after the road through King's-gate was made, this became of very little use, so that the bridge was destroyed, and the avenue entirely stopped up.

The disadvantage of having no communication in this part of the town, was often observed by King John, who visited, and spent much time at Winchester; insomuch that he determined to remove the inconvenience, without annihilating the place of worship. To this end he procured a bull from the Pope, and immediately took down the church, and built the present gate, raising the church from the ground, to its present situation on the top; he likewise erected a lodge, and placed a porter therein, allowing him fifty-three shillings per annum, which is continued from the original charter to this day. Before this alteration took place, I imagine the church to have stood near two hundred years; for the Saint to whom it was dedicated, was cotemporary with and tutor to King Ethelwulf, who in consequence made him bishop of this see. He died A.D. 862, having been bishop ten years, and was canonized a Saint, A. D. 868, being the first English

glish prelate that ever attained this honour. King John was crowned A. D. 1199, so that from the death of the Saint, to the coronation of the King, was a space of three hundred and thirty-one years.

Divine Service is performed here every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, and on the holidays of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

The extent of its parish is not large, reaching south to this end of King's-gate Street, where it is bounded by St. Michael; west to Christ's Hospital; north to the top of the Cathedral church-yard, and east, to the end of College Street, where it is bounded by the parish of St. Peter,

ST. PETER'S, CHEESEHILL,

Is likewise mentioned in the register of John de Pontiffara; and had, no doubt, existed long before his time. The lower part of the tower, and the greatest part of the walls of this church, consist of large lime-stones, and are evidently a part of the original building, kept up and strengthened by frequent repairs. The north side is of more modern workmanship, and seems to have been entirely re-built soon after the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At present, it consists of two isles; the one large, and the other small; which are neat, but very plain, and of an equal length. The altar stands under the east window of the north

north ile; and is of a piece with the church. It is separated from the south-ile, by a wooden screen or partition of great antiquity; and another of the same kind is likewise continued across the whole east end of the church, by which means it has the appearance of a double chancel, and had probably an altar in each. It may likewise be supposed, that it originally consisted of another ile, situated on the north side; for we find most of the churches built in the earlier times of christianity, usually contained three * altars; one in the centre ile, called the High Altar, and dedicated to the patron of the church; and two others, erected in each of the side iles, and dedicated to some tutelar saint. This conjecture is likewise strengthened by the canon law of the Romish Church, which requires three masses to be celebrated on all Sundays and great festivals; one of which is called the High mass, and sung at the high-altar. The windows at the east end of both the iles, retain some fragments of painted glass; but are quite imperfect and unintelligible. Under these windows are several ornamented niches, in which images were formerly introduced, and are, undoubtedly, a part of the original foundation. Here are only two monuments, both very plain,

* Vid. Dugdale's Monast. Ang. folio, by Stevens, Append. vol. 111.

but suited to the figure of the church. On the north side, hangs the following table of its benefactors :

Henry Smith, gave an estate at Shaldon, for apprenticing poor children.

Dr. Over, by his will, that two boys are to be sent to the free-school in Winchester.

Mr. Pink,	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

Mr. Johnson,	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
--------------	---	---	---	---	----	---	---

Mr. Bartholomew Smith,	-	15	0	0			
------------------------	---	----	---	---	--	--	--

Mr. Percival, a legacy paid annually by the Dean and Chapter.

George Percival, gave 11. 10s. paid yearly by the mayor of Winchester.

John Bowles, gave thirty shillings per annum, to 30 poor persons.

Five shillings given annually to a poor widow, by an unknown hand.

On the ground there are a few inscriptions, of no very long standing ; the floor chiefly consists of large paving bricks, which seem to have been laid down about the time when the north side was re-built and repaired.

The tower contains three bells ; the upper part of which is tiled all round, and covered on the top in the same manner of those above-mentioned. Divine Service is performed here every alternate Sunday,

Sunday, at three o'clock in the afternoon; for this parish being as it were united with St. John's, it has one and the same rector, who does duty in each church every other Sunday, as above specified.

This parish extends north, to the end of Cheese-hill Street; east, to St. Giles's-hill House; south, to Bar-end; and west, to College Street, where it is bounded by the parish of St. Swithin.

ST. JOHN UPON THE HILL,

Retains the highest marks of antiquity of either of the foregoing, or any of the parish-churches in Winchester. I have little doubt, but that it was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror; and though it has undoubtedly received some considerable repairs, and perhaps had its walls and tower re-built, yet it has in a great measure preserved its original form. In all its windows are the remains of some painted glass, of curious workmanship; more particularly in the east window of the middle ile, which seems to have represented the miracles of St. John, and has now the visible portrait of that Saint. These windows are a plain demonstration, that the church retains its original effect and magnitude; and prove, by their stile, that they were the workmanship of the time above specified. The tower is remarkably strong; its walls being, in
the

the lower part, upwards of five feet thick: it is built principally of lime-stone, cased with flint, and other durable materials; and by the date 1685, discernible on the south side, it was repaired about that time. It is finished with a strong turret, and was newly covered with lead in the year 1768. It contains a good clock, said to be given by King Charles II. the dial of which appears on the south side of the tower. The church is divided by round Gothic pillars, into three iles, nearly of equal dimensions; the center, upon the whole, being the most extensive. The whole east end is parted off by a lofty skreen, in the stile of that already mentioned in St. Peter's, only more ornamentally painted, and curiously wrought; having arched door-ways in the centre of each ile, for the approach or ascent to the altar. Here is likewise a screen of the same kind on each side the altar, cutting off the communication of the middle and corresponding iles, forming, as it were, three chancels, in each of which we may suppose an altar to have been originally placed. The present altar is situated at the east end of the middle or centre ile, under the window, and is raised upon three steps. We are struck with the plainness and simplicity of its ornaments; consisting of a plain covering for the altar, and a
suitable

suitable table of commandments fixed against the wall, on the top of which is inscribed יהוה i. e. "Jehovah."

The church, upon the whole, has a venerable appearance, and is kept in decent repair. Here are several verses of scripture painted on the walls, which supply the deficiency of monuments; there being only five in the church, the principal of which is the following:

In memory of Timothy, the son of Timothy and Ann Wake, who died January the 8th, 1763, aged 7 years. Also Kitty Wake their daughter, who died January 28th, 1763, aged 5 years.

See from the earth, the beauteous lilly rise,
Behold it springs, it flourishes, and dies:
So these fair infants blossom'd for a day;
Short were their lives, and speedy their decay.

In the north-east corner of the church, is a very ancient tomb, imbellished on the front with hieroglyphic figures of our Saviour's passion: the inscription has been torn off for ages past, and the tomb is conjectured to contain the reliques of some priest belonging to this church. Several people of note have been buried here, and have inscriptions on the ground to preserve them in our remembrance; one of whom, remarkable for his great age, has the following:

Here

Here lies the body of William Bechym, the elder, gent. twice mayor of the cittie of Winchester, who died the 16th day of December, Anno 1630, aged 92 years.

Against the north side of the church, hangs a list of its benefactors, being the same with that in St. Peter's, before-mentioned; for, as the parishes are united, they receive an equal benefit from donations made to either of the churches.

Divine Service is performed in this church every other Sunday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, as at St. Peter's; and during the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, at the same hour.

Service was usually read here at ten o'clock in the morning, in common with other churches, till within these twenty years past; but the congregation rarely amounted to more than five or six people, and at length dwindled to none at all. The minister and clerk, after tolling the bell, frequently waited a considerable time in the church, without having one person to read prayers to; and this being the case very often, or rather every Sunday morning, the minister found it useless to perform the service any longer, so that it was discontinued. The parish hereupon prosecuted him in the bishop's court, for neglect of duty,

duty, where a trial soon after ensued; but it appearing on evidence, that the neglect was rather owing to the want of religion in the parishioners, than duty in the minister, the prosecution became invalid, and service once a fortnight was fixed as full sufficient in this church.

The parish of St. John extends west to the river Itchin; north, to the upper end of the street commonly called Winnall; east, to the ground called Long-acre, on the other side St. Giles's-hill House, which stands in this parish; and east, to this end of Cheese-hill Street, where it is bounded by St. Peter's.

ST. MARTIN'S, in WYNEHALL,

Was in all probability a very early foundation, as we find it in the registers of the bishops of Winchester, as early as the year 1282. Many have been led to suppose, that this church stood originally upon St. Giles's Hill, because this parish have a privilege of burying there; but such a supposition will vanish, when we recollect that the Hill, with the burying ground thereon, belongs to another parish, and that the church, or chapel, which formerly stood there, was dedicated to St. Giles, whose name the hill yet retains. Besides, as we find mention made of St. Martin's, so far back as the register of John de Pontiffara,

we

we must naturally conclude that it had been long established, and was the church belonging to this parish, within the boundaries of which it must consequently have stood. In the above-mentioned registers, it is called *Capellæ*, a Chapel, which perfectly answers to the size and form of the present building, and strengthens the supposition, that it is the church originally founded for the use of this parish. That it has been re-built, and frequently repaired, does not admit of a doubt; for whoever views the church in its present condition, will find visible marks of the repeated repairs it has received. The west end is supported by four strong buttresses; those in the middle are of brick, and have been lately added; but the two corner ones, which are of stone, seem to have been of very long standing. On the buttress, at the south-west corner, is the date 1624, which shews that the church was repaired about this time; but it is evident the buttress itself is much older. The whole east end, and part of the south side, was re-built by the Rev. Luke Imber, the rector, in the year 1736; at which time the two inner buttresses at the west end were erected, together with some other repairs, distinguished by the bricks, which were then first introduced. The table of commandments, which had been painted against the wall at the east end, were then destroyed;

so that the church remained without them, till the present altar-piece was given, being an intermediate space of twenty years. The church at present consists of one ile, with a kind of small tower at the west end, containing one bell: at the east end is the altar, which is plain, but neat, and of a piece with the church. The altar-piece, by an inscription over it, was given by William Pearce, Esq; of Westminster, in the year 1758, consisting of the commandments divided into two tables, and placed on each side the window; under which runs a kind of wainscot, whereon is painted three cherubims, IHS, and a text of scripture. The pulpit was likewise erected in 1758, as appears by that date inscribed on the front. Here are no monuments, and but few inscriptions on the ground, which principally consists of a pavement of brick, in the same stile of St. John's and St. Peter's, Cheeseshill.

Its church-yard has not been used as a burying-place, till within these seventy years past, and now but seldom; for the parishioners having the privilege before-mentioned, of being interred on the Hill, very few chuse to be laid in the church-yard, which being low, and nearly surrounded with a small rivulet, the grave when opened, generally becomes full of water.

Divine

Divine Service is celebrated in this church every Sunday, either in the morning or afternoon. The parish is extensive; though it does not contain more than a dozen houses. It is bounded on the south by the parish of St. John, which (as was before observed) reaches to the upper end of the street, by mistake called Wynehall, and the two parishes are divided by a gully-hole, over which is a small bridge for the convenience of foot-passengers. It extends west, to the banks of the river Itchin; north, to Black-leg Barn; and east, to Magdalen Hospital.

Besides these churches, here are some other foundations of a religious and charitable nature, that ought not to be totally passed over in silence. The Hospital of St. John, now called St. John's House, was not one of the most inconsiderable. It has been supposed by many people, from a conjecture of Leland's, to have been built as early as the year 932, by St. Brinstan, Bishop of Winchester, because that bishop's statue was placed in the chapel: but, by a MS of John Trussel, now in the possession of John Duthy, Esq; it appears to have been founded in the year 1289, by John le Devenishe, who gives us the following account of it.

‘ A. D. 1289, John le Devenishe, cittizen and
‘ alderman of the cittie of Winchester, (by li-

cence from K. Ed. the First) founded the Hospital of St. John Baptist, (the chapple whereof was afterward, vid. Hen. VI. founded and endowed by the grandchild of Willm, named Richard Devenishe, for a priest to say evening and morning prayers their) for the only relief of sick and lame souldyers, poor pilgrims, and necessitated way-faring men, to have their dyett and lodging their fit and convenient, for one night or longer, as their abilities to trayvayl gave leave, without any expence or payment therefore; for the more orderlye performance whereof, hee endowed yt with competent and fayer allowance, and furnished the roomes with bedding, and all necessaries for their better accommodation. Butt none to bee admitted entraunce their, without a tickett from the Maior for the tyme being, who was named Keeper of that Hospital. At the suppression of such houses, in the 3^d year of Hen. VIII. the bare house, with some few bedds, was only graunted to the Maior, Bayliffs, and Cominaltie of the cittie of Winchester, and their successors, to be by them employed for the place of election of maior and officers att tymes accustomed, and for their generall magazines, and other public occations, which hath soever since been respectively employed.

Yt

‘ Yt appeareth, by the booke of ordinances
‘ of this cittie, that in the time of Roger le
‘ Long, who succeeded John Devenishe in the
‘ place, that their was an ordinance made, that
‘ every yeere, uppon the next Monday after
‘ Midsummer-day, (except upon some extraor-
‘ dinary occation hindered, and that not to be
‘ allowed of but by a generall assemblie) the
‘ maior and his brethren, and all the corporation,
‘ with their wives, should meet att this house
‘ at supper, whereatt over and above the rate sett,
‘ the maior, for the tyme beeing, and hee that
‘ was maior the preecedent yeare, were to bestowe
‘ a couple of ffatt capons, which love ffeast, or
‘ merry meeting, was appoynted to revize the
‘ memory of the Devenishes. This meeting is
‘ observed to this daye.’

This Hospital thus becoming the private pro-
perty of the Corporation, and appropriated to the
purposes above-mentioned, it was, in a little time
after, likewise made an assembly and ball-room,
and used for entertainments of various other kinds.
It has lately undergone an amazing improvement,
at the private expence of the present worthy Mem-
bers for the city, and is now rendered the completest
and most elegant public room in this part of the
kingdom. It is sixty-two feet in length, forty in
breadth, and twenty-six in height; contains five

superb chandeliers, and is richly ornamented with a variety of pleasing devices in stucco-work. At the upper end, hangs the picture of King Charles the Second, painted by the celebrated Sir Peter Lely; it is said to be the only original in the kingdom, and is valued at upwards of five hundred pounds.

The chapel belonging to this Hospital, adjoined to the east end, and had a communication by means of a large door-way in the present party wall. It consists of one ile, and seems to have been a very neat and convenient building, having a large east window, under which was placed the altar. Many of its priests were buried in it, as was likewise William Lamb, Esq; the pious founder of the college of citizen's widows; and many other people of note. It appears, from the foregoing quotation, to have been built about one hundred and thirty-three years after the Hospital itself.

This chapel had for a long time, after it was suppressed by Henry the Eighth, lain useless, and was falling into ruins, when some charitable disposed people set a subscription on foot, in order to convert it into a charity school, for the education of the poor children of this city. This laudable design succeeding, a school was accordingly established here, A. D. 1710, and sixty poor boys

boys immediately taken into it. The school has been exceedingly well supported ever since its foundation, by the liberal benefactions of the public. A school of the like nature was also set on foot, for the education of girls, which has been happily supported by the same laudable and benevolent means.

On the north side of this Hospital, stands the commodious college, founded and amply endowed by the aforesaid William Lamb, Esq; A. D. 1554, for six poor citizen's widows, who reside here, in comfortable habitations, with every suitable convenience. The original building consisted only of slight thatched houses, which when going to decay, were new-built and repaired, by one of the Representatives of this city. Each widow has an income of three shillings per week, besides some apparel, and other occasional benefactions, which render this charity, upon the whole, very comfortable. On the front of the building, is this inscription :

Frederick Tylney, Esq; one of the Representatives in Parliament for this city, did re-build this Hospital, A. D. 1699. John Purdue, maior.

On the north side of the cathedral church-yard, and nearly adjoining to St. Maurice's church, stands a college, founded and amply endowed, by

the pious bishop Morley, A. D. 1672, for the decent and comfortable maintenance of ten poor Clergymen's widows: the building is commodious and uniform, and their habitations are divided into distinct tenements, with proper conveniences. Over the gate, at the entrance into the court, are the arms of the Founder, with this inscription:

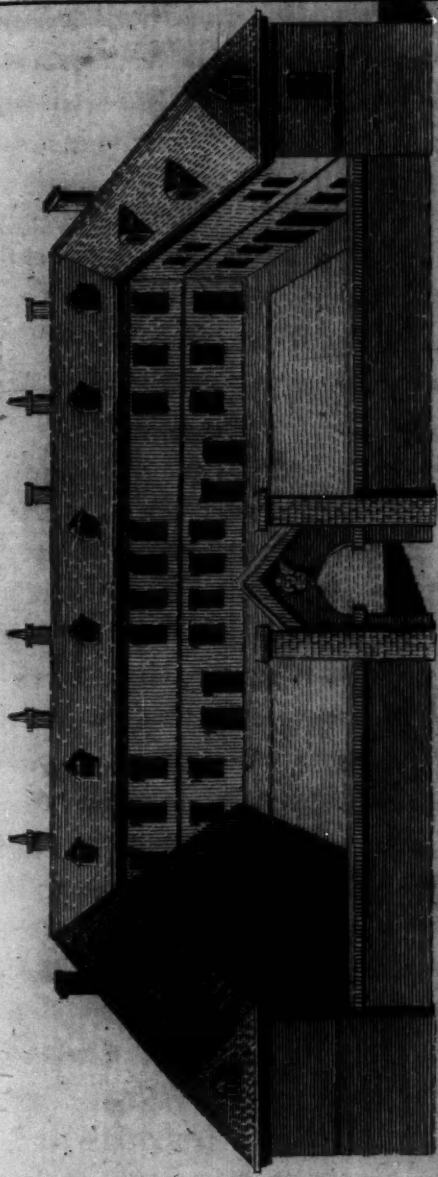
Now shee that is a widow indeed, and desolate, trusteth in God, and continues in prayers and supplications night and day.

Geo. Morley, Epus. 1672.

The College of Matrones.

West of the cathedral, facing the precinct wall of the old monastery, stands Christ's Hospital. This charity was founded and liberally endowed, by Mr. Peter Simonds; wherein six old men, and one woman, the matron, live in a very comfortable manner, having four boys placed under their care, who are educated by the Matron, and when fourteen years of age, have a premium allowed to put them apprentice to creditable employments. The building is kept in good condition, and has a large garden behind. On the front, is the Founder's arms, with his name and date, 1706. Over the gate, at the entrance into the court, is this inscription.:

Christ's.



W. Care del. W. Taylor sculp

A View of the College of Clergymen's Widows at Winchester



Christ's Hospital, founded by Mr. Peter Simonds, of London, mercer, for six old men, one woman, and four boys, who have a plentiful maintenance. He gave also ten pounds per ann. to two poor scholars in the Universities, and also some other charities.

Besides these public foundations, here are a variety of private charities, that are almost every day distributing among the necessitous poor in this city.

About the middle of the High-Street, stands a beautiful Cross, justly admired as a masterly piece of Gothic workmanship. It is upwards of forty-three feet high, and forty-nine feet in the circumference of the lower step. We have not been able to learn the certain time, nor motive for which it was erected. Some have supposed it of the age of Henry the Sixth; others, that it was founded soon after the preaching of Birinus, in commemoration of the establishment of Christianity; and others, that it was erected to the memory of some Queen or noble personage, who either died, or rested here, in their way to the place of burial. Some indeed will have it, that it was a building common to all great markets, in the centre of which they were usually situated; and were ornamented with images, and built in a religious stile, in order to instil into the

minds of the populace, a true spirit of honesty and justice in their dealings, by representing to them, the preachings and divinity of the Saints, and death and passion of their Redeemer. It is hard, to determine which of these suppositions carry with them the greatest air of probability; for we find in most cities or towns of any consequence, that a Cross either is, or has been erected in the centre of their market; and it is certain, that the markets of this city have been time out of mind held round the Cross. It is no less certain, that crosses were sometimes formerly erected where the deceased bodies of some noble persons lay in state, in order to perpetuate their memory, and stir up the superstitious of those days to pray for the departed soul, and to recollect their own mortality. Crosses of this kind were erected A. D. 1291, by King Edward the First, at Lincoln, Newark, Leicester, Geddington, Northampton, Stoney-Stratford, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, Cheapside, and Charing-Cross, being the places where the corpse of his Queen Eleanor lay in state, or rested, in her way to London: but these crosses, as were all others erected on such occasions, were distinguished by the arms and statue of the deceased person, or its founder, which does not, however, appear in the Cross at Winchester; nor does it correspond at all with those said to be
erected

erected on purpose for market-places, such as Coventry, Gloucester, Salisbury, &c. and from hence arises the supposition, that it was erected in commemoration of the progress of the Christian Religion in this city; since no building is found to resemble it throughout the kingdom. 'Tis certain, no place was more famous for Christianity, or abounded more with religious foundations, than did this city: therefore it can be nothing strange nor improbable, that it might have been founded by some of those religious Societies, in commemoration of their establishment here; and certainly its stile and ornaments prove it to have been the production of some pious design; for in a niche on the west side, stands the effigies of St. John the Evangelist, and the niches on the north, east, and south sides, are said to have been once filled with the Saints Matthew, Mark, and Luke. This Cross was repaired, and newly painted in the year 1770, at which time a scaffold was erected, with an intent to pull it down; but fortunately, by the diligence and resolution of some of our worthy citizens, this curious piece of antiquity is still preserved.

Having thus given our readers an account of the several churches now standing, with their monuments and inscriptions, and collected as many as

could be well contained in a book of this size, it may not be amiss briefly to observe, that the origin of epitaphs proceeded from the presage, or sense of immortality, implanted naturally in men. Their invention is attributed to the Scholars of Lynus, the Theban Poet, who flourished about the 2700th year of the world, and being unhappily slain, his scholars lamented the loss of their master, in a particular kind of mournful verses, called from him *Ælinium*, and afterwards *Epitaphia*; because they were sung at burials, and engraved upon monuments, à *Memoria*, as they were memorials to put men in mind of the instability of human nature, and the loss of their departed friends; as also to excite their meditation, by the ideas of death, to the reformation of life. These monuments were held so sacred, that such as violated them, were capitally punished, or sentenced to banishment, or to work in the mines for their whole lives. The Romans also erected monuments to some illustrious persons, while they were alive, and preserved them with a sacred veneration after they were dead; and by the English laws, any person may erect a tomb or monument in any church, or church-yard, so that it is not to the hindrance of the celebration of divine service, and the defacing them is punishable at common law: the party that built it, being intitled to his
action.

action during his life, and the heir of the deceased after his death.

But notwithstanding the rigour of this law, it was found insufficient to prevent the impious hands of soldiers and bigots, from violating and defacing a great number of monuments, during the civil wars: many good ones are also become ruinous, and almost obliterated, for want of proper care, and from the encroachments of time.

To want a decent burial of the body, after God has been pleased to call the soul into a separate state, has been accounted amongst all nations, a great dishonour to the deceased party; from hence arose that remark of the historian, Vel. Patere.

‘ In tantum in illo viro discordante Fortuna,
‘ ut cui modo ad Victoriā, terra defuerat, nunc
‘ deesset ad Sepulturam;” i. e. “ He ran such
‘ different courses of fortune, that when lately the
‘ earth did not afford room enough for his con-
‘ quests, he had not enough of it to bury him.”

This made Simon, the Athenian, chuse to go to prison, to satisfy a public debt, which his father Miltiades had contracted, that his body might be interred; which otherwise, by the laws of Athens, could not be. In like manner, the holy scriptures note this as a very heavy judgment of God.

As for instance, upon Jezebel: ‘ And the dogs
‘ shall eat Jezebel, and there shall be none to
‘ bury

‘bury her.’ The same thing God Almighty threatens as a very great calamity which shall befall the Jews, viz. “They shall not be gathered, nor buried; they shall be for dung upon the face of the earth.” Jeremiah viii. 2.

Upon this account, the friends of a deceased person have always looked upon it, as a part of their duty, decently to dispose of his body, with some solemn rights, according to the custom of the several countries attending it. Thus we read of Abraham’s solemnly interring his wife Sarah in a burying place, which he had purchased near Hebron, where he likewise himself was buried; as also his children Isaac, Rebecca, Leah, and Jacob. Gen. 25.

The Egyptians likewise interred their dead with great veneration and religious ceremony; imbalm- ing their bodies, and wrapping them up in certain linen cloths, impregnated with gums, wax, &c. to prevent putrefaction.

But the hope of a blessed immortality has been the occasion, that Christians, in all ages, have taken a particular care in showing all decent regard to the body of the deceased, ‘which they expect to be a sharer with the soul in the , happiness of another world;’ which observation is made by Prudentius, according to his custom,

custom, with a most excellent degree of spirit and eloquence, in the following verses :

Venient cito sæcula, cum jam,
Socius calor ossa revifat,
Animataque fanguine vitæ
Habitacula pristina gestet.

Quæ pigra cadavera pridem
Tumulis putrefacta jacebant,
Volucres rapiuntur in auras
Animas comitata priores.

Hinc Maxima cura Sepulcris
Impenditur, hinc resolutos
Honor ultimus accipit artus,
Et funeris ambitus ornat.

Candore nitentia claro
Prætendere lintea mos est,
Asperfaque myrrha Sabæo
Corpus medicamine servat.

Quidnam sibi saxa cavata ?
Quid pulchra volunt Monumenta ?
Nisi quod res creditur illis,
Non mortua sed data Somno.

Thus rendered, in English.

The happy ages do flow on amain,
For these cold bones to warm again,

Shall

Shall in its ancient channels run.

The purple tide once more begun

This corpse, which now doth lie benumb'd i'th' ground,

With putrefaction all around,

Shall nimbly mount the yielding sky,

And to its proper soul shall hie.

'Tis this, which does invite our Christian care,

For their dead friends neat tombs to rear,

And kindly lay that corpse i'th' ground,

Which shortly must in heaven be crown'd.

This noble cause the faithful does excite,

To wrap in linen's purest white;

And the Sabeian gums to pound,

To keep the mould'ring body sound.

In hollowing rocks, why do we take such pain,

Or what do our tombs of marble mean;

But that we give the grave to keep,

What is not dead, but lies asleep?

It may be proved, from innumerable instances, that the enclosing the dead in graves, is the most ancient way of burial; but in succeeding ages, there arose a fashion of burning the bodies, occasioned, as some imagine, through fear that their enemies might dig them up, and offer them some injury: which imagination is rendered not impro-

improbable, by a passage in the first book of Samuel, where the Israelites burn the bodies of Saul and his sons, after they had been misused by the Philistines; even though their common custom was interment. And so Sylla, among the Romans, was the first of his family who ordered his body to be burnt, lest the barbarities he had exercised upon that of Marius, might be retaliated upon his own; or fancying thereby, that 'their souls were carried up in the flames to consort among the Gods.' The Greeks used burning as early as the times of the Trojan war, as appears by Homer's description of the funeral pile of Patroclus. It is likewise evident they sometimes used interment, as was the case with Ajax, vid. Sophoc. Ajax lin. 1185.

Σπεύσον κοίλην κάπτεόν τιν' ἰδύω

Τῷ δὲ τάφον. —

Hasten (says the Chorus) to prepare a hollow hole, a grave for this man.

Thucydides, in his second book, mentions *λάρνακες κυπαρισσῖνας*: coffins or chests made of cypress wood, in which the Athenians kept the bones of their friends that died in the wars.

The Romans derived from the Greeks both these customs of burning and burying: In urne neve Sepelito neve Urito, says the law of the twelve

twelve Tables. The place where they burned the dead was set apart for this religious use, and called Glebe; from which practice the name is yet applied to all the grounds belonging to the church.

Plutarch observes, that Homer is the first who mentions one general tomb for a number of dead persons. Here is a Tumulus built round the Pyre, not to bury their bodies, for they were to be burned; nor to receive their bones, for those were to be carried to Greece; but perhaps to interr their ashes only; for, that such a custom existed among the Greeks, may be gathered from the following passage of the Iliad:

Τορνῶσαντο δὲ Σῆμα, θεμυίδια τέ προδάλοισι
 Ἀμφὶ πυρὴν· ἴθαρ δὲ χυτὴν ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἔχυναν
 Χεύαντες δὲ τὸ Σῆμα, πάλιν κίων.

Circulo autem designârunt tumulum, fundamentâ-
 que jecerunt

Circa pyram; & statim fusilem terram aggefferunt:
 Aggesto verò tumulo redierunt.

It was a custom likewise with the Greeks to cut off their hair in honour of the dead, which was interred or consumed with them. This custom is taken notice of in the holy scripture: Ezekiel describing a great lamentation, says, 'They shall make themselves utterly bald for thee;'

chap.

chap. xxvii. v. 31. This seems to have been done, not only in token of sorrow, but perhaps bore a concealed meaning, that as the hair was cut from the head, and was never more to be joined to it, so was the dead for ever cut off from the living, never more to return.

But it is very clear, (as before observed) that interment was the only way of sepulchre among the Jews: and as Christianity took its rise from the Jewish nation, the first proselytes followed their way of disposing of the dead; and when the Empire received Christianity, persons of all ranks were interred. Thus, Constantine the Great was interred in the porch of the church of the Apostles, at Constantinople; and the same Emperor instituted several corporations of men, to take care of the interment of the Christian dead; so that the custom of burning expired with Paganism, and the present method of interment has obtained throughout the several ages of Christianity ever since. But for many centuries no person was permitted to be buried in churches, there being a cemetery, Κομητήριον, dormitory, or sacred place, set apart for burial of the dead, and were contiguous to the real churches; and from the bodies of Martyrs or Saints buried there, the Christians chose particularly to build churches to their name: and hence Tilemont derives that custom, which still remains.

remains in the Romish Church, never to consecrate any altar, without depositing in it the reliques of some martyr.

Folly and superstition got but too early into religion; and as great virtue was supposed to be derived from being buried near these sacred reliques, and consequently near the altar where masses were performed, it greatly added to the emoluments of the Romish clergy, who permitted no person to be buried in the church, without paying a certain sum for so great a favour; and from hence is derived the custom of paying the following fees for burial in the Cathedral at Winchester, and with which at present we shall conclude this digression.

	l.	s.	d.
For breaking the ground,	-	2	0 0
Setting out the same,	-	0	3 0
Bell, - - - -	-	1	5 10
Vergers, - - - -	-	3	0 0
Chanter, - - - -	-	0	10 0
Tresles and cloth, - - - -	-	0	6 0
Center and grave, - - - -	-	1	15 8
Making good the ground, &c.	-	1	0 6
		<u>10</u>	<u>0 0</u>

If a body be buried above the steps, on either side, or near the altar, the fees are double, which proves what is mentioned as above.

These

These fees, considering the former value of money, amounted to a very considerable sum, for which reason, the inferior sort of people were buried in the adjoining church-yard, on payment only of two shillings for digging the grave; and no more is demanded even to this day, either from an inhabitant of Winchester, or any stranger whatever.

End of the FIRST VOLUME.